

## U.N. to probe PoW killings in Iran

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations Monday announced it is sending a mission to inquire into an incident last month in which a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in a Prisoner of War (PoW) camp in Iran. The mission, which is to visit both Tehran and Baghdad, is also to report on other concerns expressed by both governments regarding prisoners in the four-year-old Gulf war. Iraq, which requested the U.N. inquiry, has charged that a "considerable number" of men were killed and wounded when Iranian troops opened fire on prisoners at the Ghoran camp on Oct. 10 during a visit by officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The ICRC has already investigated the incident and sent its report to both governments.

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## 5 earthquakes registered

AMMAN (Petra) — Five earthquakes ranging from 3.1 to 4.7 in the Richter scale were registered last Sunday and Monday by the seismological centre of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. A tremor measuring 4.7 in the Richter scale was registered by the centre at 01:15 a.m. Monday seven kilometres southeast of Amman. Another tremor measuring 4.2 on the Richter scale was registered Monday at 1:44 a.m. 19 kilometres southeast of Nablus in occupied West Bank. The third tremor, occurred Monday at 6:51 a.m. 10 kilometres northwest of Salt, measured 4.1 on the Richter scale. The centre also registered two tremors Sunday. The first measuring 4.1 in the Richter scale southeast of Salt while the second, measuring 3.1, was registered southeast of Nablus.

## Gemayel returns to Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — President Amin Gemayel returned to Lebanon Monday from a two-day official visit to Algeria. His first since coming to power in September 1982. State-run Beirut Radio said Mr. Gemayel had met Algerian President Chadli Benjedid during his visit, which Beirut newspapers earlier reported was expected to have lasted until Monday.

## Colonel charged in Polish priest's death

WARSAW (R) — A senior Interior Ministry official, Colonel Adam Pietruszka, is being charged with aiding the kidnappers of murdered Warsaw priest Jerzy Popieluszko, a ministry spokesman said Monday. He is the highest-ranking police officer detained during the investigation of the killing of Father Popieluszko, who was buried on Saturday. (See story on page 8).

## OIC foreign ministers to meet

RIYADH (R) — Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) will hold a five-day meeting in Sana'a, North Yemen, from Dec. 18, the Jeddah-based OIC confirmed Monday. The OIC comprises 44 Islamic states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). A spokesman for the organisation secretariat said from Jeddah that he was not authorised to disclose anything about possible subjects to be discussed.

## 3 killed in Delhi flare-up

NEW DELHI (R) — A soldier was killed in a gun battle while trying to stop looting and arson in New Delhi Monday and two other people died in a new upsurge of violence in the Indian capital. The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency, reporting the deaths, said that security forces came under fire from buildings when they moved in to stop renewed looting and arson in the Nahi Karim area of central New Delhi. The upsurge in street looting, five days after Indira Gandhi was assassinated by two Sikh bodyguards outside her home, followed two days of relative calm across the country (See page 8).

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# Jordan Times

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## Fateh leaders apparently decide to convene PNC in Amman

By Lamis K. Andoni in Tunis

The Central Committee of Fateh, the mainstream commando movement within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), has apparently reached a decision to convene the much delayed 17th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Amman before the end of November despite objections by the "democratic alliance" which groups four other PLO factions.

As a first step to implement the decision, the Fateh leadership is also sending a delegation to Amman to consult with Jordanian leaders and prepare for the planned PNC session, according to informed sources here. The sources said the delegation will include Fateh Central Committee members Hani Al Hassan, Hayel Abdul Hamid and Rafiq Al Nat-

che. Two members of the Fateh Central Committee, Khaled Al Hassan and Mahmoud Abbas, arrived in Amman Monday and it was not clear whether their visit to Jordan was related to the decision to convene the PNC in the Jordanian capital. The second step in the Fateh strategy was to rally support for

the decision among PNC members, the sources said. An appeal circulated among PNC members in Tunis Monday sought their signatures endorsing support for a prompt convening of the council but did not specify the venue.

The Fateh decision, which was taken Sunday night in meetings in Tunis and not disclosed as of Monday night, was reached by the Fateh leadership after the failure of Algerian efforts to convince Syrian-backed PLO factions to enter a direct dialogue with Fateh and a suggestion by the "democratic alliance" that the PNC session be postponed.

The Syrian-backed factions, grouped in a "national alliance", have been insisting that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat step down before the PNC is called to session.

The decision by Fateh, Mr. Arafat's power base in the PLO, came after reluctance by the "dem-

ocratic alliance" to support an earlier decision by the mainstream commando movement to convene the PNC before end of November where it was held.

The "democratic alliance" reluctance, coupled with a clear, but indirect, Algerian indication that the North African Arab nation was willing to host the PNC session only if it was attended by all PLO factions prompted the Fateh leadership to decide on Amman as the PNC venue, according to sources.

Algeria, which has been seeking to reconcile the feuding PLO factions, has said that it was not setting terms for hosting the PNC, but wanted to avoid further rifts in the PLO, which it believed would result if a PNC session was held without the participation of all PLO factions.

A senior Fateh leader indicated (Continued on page 3)

## PLO leadership seriously considering Amman as venue for PNC session, Kaddoumi says

By Lamis Andoni in Tunis

A TOP Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official has said Amman is being seriously considered as a venue for holding the much-delayed 17th session of the Palestine National Council and that holding the PNC session in Jordan carried with it many advantages for the Palestinian people.

Speaking in an interview here Monday, Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO Political Department and a member of the PLO Executive Committee, told the Jordan Times that the PNC should preferably be held in an Arab country that is "close to our people in the occupied territories."

"Convening the council in Amman will have many advantages for us," Mr. Kaddoumi

said. "Amman is close to our people (in the occupied territories) who will be able to express their views on the subjects under discussion and hence participate in the making of the resolutions."

"However," Mr. Kaddoumi stressed, "convening the PNC in Amman or in any other Arab country should not reflect a particular future line for the PLO nor should it define its future alliances in the area."

Mr. Kaddoumi, who is also a member of the Central Committee of Fateh, Chairman Yasser Arafat's power base in the PLO, said the PNC resolutions will be largely based on and consistent with the resolutions of previous PNC sessions and Arab summits regarding Palestinian relations with Arab countries. "The venue of the council should not affect its

resolutions, although it should be held in an Arab country and before the end of November, as decided by the Fateh leadership in Tunis last month," he said. "The PLO is against polarisation in the Arab World. Choosing a venue for holding the council should by no means be viewed in the context of joining this or that axis," he added. Mr. Kaddoumi said the convening of the PNC in Amman will have a "political significance," but did not wish to elaborate.

Mr. Kaddoumi's statement came against a background of a continuous debate within the PLO on the venue of the PNC following a declaration by Algeria, which had initially agreed to host the PNC, that it cannot afford to host the council session if it was not preceded by an agreement of all

the Palestinian factions within the PLO.

Four Syrian backed Palestinian groups opposed to Mr. Arafat's leadership have already declared a boycott of the PNC while four other factions grouped in a "democratic alliance" have refused any venue other than Algeria or South Yemen. Amman and Baghdad have already expressed readiness to host the PNC but the "democratic alliance" has informed Fateh that it will not attend if it was held in the Jordanian capital.

Asked about the consequences of a boycott by the "democratic alliance" and the Syrian-backed "national alliance" of the planned PNC session, Mr. Kaddoumi, who as the PLO's chief diplomat, has always maintained good relations

(Continued on page 3)

## Sinowatz, Honecker to review East-West relations

EAST BERLIN (R) — Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz arrived in East Berlin Monday for talks expected to focus on ways of breaking the deadlock in East-West relations.

East German officials said the two-day visit and their leader Erich Honecker's recent talks in Helsinki were intended to show East Berlin wanted to maintain East-West contacts.

These have continued despite the postponement of Mr. Honecker's controversial planned trip to West Germany in September, put off apparently under strong Soviet pressure.

Austrian officials said Mr. Sinowatz would assess East German feeling towards Bonn and pass on impressions to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who visits Vienna on Nov. 21.

East Germany and Austria have both stressed that Europe's smaller states have a role to play in easing East-West tensions caused by new nuclear weapon deployments this year in both German states and Czechoslovakia.

Vienna has also offered to help defuse Bonn-East Berlin tensions over the 130-odd East Germans occupying West Germany's Prague embassy in a bid to emigrate to the West.

Western diplomats said Mr. Sinowatz could repeat Austria's offer to give the Prague group provisional political asylum, adding that the matter was too sensitive for publicity.

Austria and East Germany, which have had good relations since the early 1970s, were also scheduled to extend an existing economic agreement after talks on expanding overall trade. This has doubled since 1979.



His Majesty King Hussein Monday confers with visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy (centre) in a meeting attended by U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Paul Becker (Petra photo)

## Hussein, Murphy hold talks

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy held talks Monday at the Royal Court.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reporting the meeting which held over a working luncheon and attended by U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Paul Becker, did not give details of the talks, but according to a dispatch by the Associated Press Mr. Murphy's visit to Jordan was aimed at briefing Jordanian leaders on the outcome of his current visit to the Middle East and efforts aimed at

ending the 29-month-old Israeli occupation of South Lebanon.

The senior State Department official arrived here earlier Monday from Damascus after meeting Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Farouk Al Shara'a on proposed Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, now set to begin Thursday, on an Israeli troop withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Prior to his meeting with the King Mr. Murphy, who visited Israel before arriving in Syria, held talks with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Petra said he briefed Mr. Masri on the outcome of his talks in Tel Aviv and Damascus. Mr. Masri and Mr. Murphy also

reviewed the current situation in the Middle East. Petra said adding that the meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Hussein Hammami and Mr. Becker.

Mr. Murphy, whose current visit to the region has also taken him to Saudi Arabia and Israel, later left for Israel, according to U.S. embassy sources.

The U.S. official's departure from Damascus Monday after a three-day visit without meeting President Hafez Al Assad fuelled speculations in the Syrian capital that the U.S. envoy and Syrian officials have not reached a consensus on Middle East issues under discussion.

## Lebanon-Israel negotiations scheduled to begin Thursday

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon and Israel have agreed to open talks on Thursday on an Israeli troop withdrawal from South Lebanon, according to official sources here and reports from Tel Aviv.

The talks, originally scheduled to start Monday at United Nations headquarters in South Lebanon, had been postponed for several days at Beirut's request. Reuters quoted an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying in Tel Aviv.

Official sources in Beirut said the Lebanese Foreign Ministry had asked U.N. officials to seek Israeli approval for the talks to open on Thursday.

The request was passed through Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Jacques Fourniere, head of the Israel-Lebanon-Mixed Armistice Commission (ILMAC), to Jean-Claude Aime, assistant to deputy U.N. Secretary-General Brian Urquhart, who is now in Israel, the sources said.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Sunday he had delayed the talks because the absence of several ministers prevented the cabinet from meeting to appoint the military delegates.

Mr. Karami now hopes to convene the cabinet on Wednesday

and ask all ministers formally to endorse the principle of military talks with Israel and to name Lebanon's negotiating team.

Two key ministers, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri, both absent from Beirut at the weekend, have given guarded approval to the talks.

After they met Monday, a PSP radio station said Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt had agreed that the military talks came under the ILMAC.

It said they agreed to resist Israel's demand that the Israeli-armed, mainly Christian "South Lebanon Army" militia control "security" along its northern border.

Mr. Junblatt and Mr. Berri declared the road from Beirut south open to the Lebanese army but rejected any proposals to form new army brigades or deploy troops in PSP-dominated mountains southeast of the capital, the radio reported.

Victories by Syrian-backed mostly Druze PSP and Shi'ite militias over the army earlier this year forced President Amin Gemayel to cancel a 1983 troop withdrawal accord with Israel.

Muslim leaders who opposed

the political, diplomatic and economic concessions contained in the May 1983 agreement demand that Israel obtains no similar gains from future talks.

The Syrian government newspaper Tishrin Monday quoted Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddin, acting spiritual head of Lebanon's 900,000-strong Shi'ite community, as saying if the talks went beyond the framework of ILMAC, "we shall resist them."

"The war has not ended and the aggressor should not be rewarded or impose any conditions," he was quoted as saying.

Outright condemnation of the talks came from the Muslim fundamentalist "Hizbollah," which competes with Mr. Berri's Amal movement for influence over the Shi'ites.

A statement published by the Beirut newspaper An Nahar, and attributed to Hizbollah, said the party regarded the principle of talks with "the Jewish enemy" in any form as "sacrilege as it represents recognition of Israeli aggression."

Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam visited Lebanon last Thursday and declared his country's support for the new U.N.-sponsored talks.

## Botha meets Shamir in 'private visit' to Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha held talks Monday with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir during a so-called private visit that has caused embarrassment and anger in Israel.

Senior officials said privately that Israel, which wants to improve ties with black Africa, had tried unsuccessfully to persuade Mr. Botha not to ask for official meetings during his stay. Prime Minister Shimon Peres would not see the visiting South African.

The visit is officially described as private but Mr. Botha was met at the airport by Mr. Shamir Sunday night and has been provided with an official limousine and all the trappings of an official visit. There was to be a dinner for him Monday night.

Mr. Botha is due to fly to West Germany on Wednesday where he will meet Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (See page 8).

Official Israeli spokesmen emphasised that Israel was no different from many countries in maintaining ties and trading links with Pretoria while opposing its apartheid policy.

## Chernenko: U.S., allies to blame for global tensions

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, speaking on the eve of U.S. presidential elections, said Monday that the United States and its allies were entirely to blame for tensions in the world.

In a speech to Communist bloc youth leaders, Mr. Chernenko said: "I would like again to stress most definitely that a course of arms build-up, confrontation and incitement of conflicts is not our policy."

"And if the world situation causes alarm, responsibility for this is borne fully and entirely by the imperialist reactionary forces led by the USA."

Mr. Chernenko said Washington had set itself "the insane goal" of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

"Naturally, we cannot allow this to happen," he said, adding that East bloc states would continue to work together to "organise a befitting rebuff to any aggressive plans."

The Soviet president's speech was mostly devoted to the role of youth organisation in Communist society. He said the West had exaggerated the problems of Soviet youth and denied Moscow was trying to overcome a crisis in the younger generation.

Mr. Chernenko said the new

generation faced a propaganda campaign from the West which the Soviet Komsomol youth organisation had been ordered to combat.

"I would like to stress most definitely that the adoption of that resolution was not caused by some 'crisis phenomena' among young people, as our opponents try to make out," he said.

The Soviet leadership has issued strong criticism of the Komsomol over the past six months for failing to inspire more loyalty to traditional communist ideals and discourage interest in "decadent" Western fashions and pop music.

Mr. Chernenko acknowledged that some discontent went deeper than music and fashion, referring to "socio-economic problems" beyond the scope of youth organisations alone.

He said the party was aware of the importance of today's young people as their replacements and urged established members of the hierarchy to take promising young communists under their wing to train them as future leaders.

Hitting out at "individualism", a trait condemned as a serious sin by party theorists, Mr. Chernenko said society's goal was to abolish "everything which is incompatible with... collectivist principles and work morality."



# U.S., Egyptian forces start joint manoeuvres

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP) — U.S. and Egyptian military forces began on Monday a three-day joint exercise involving naval and air force units in what some diplomatic sources saw as a possible veiled warning to Libya, Egypt's hostile neighbour to the West.

The exercise, code-named "Sea Breeze," was the fourth since 1980 in steadily developing Egyptian-American military cooperation following the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in 1979.

An Egyptian military spokesman said the manoeuvres started at dawn Monday with units from the U.S. Sixth Fleet participating. He said they included an aircraft carrier, cruisers, destroyers, frigates and submarines.

The spokesman, who spoke to reporters on condition he not be identified, gave no names or numbers for the American units.

But American sources in Cairo identified the aircraft carrier as the Independence which normally carries about 70 warplanes.

In announcing the war games on Oct. 27, Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala told reporters that the American participation would involve 17 vessels that would launch a simulated "intensive attack" on Egypt using F-14 and F-15 warplanes.

American sources said the attacking aircraft would also include A-6 and A-7 warplanes.

Marshall Abu Ghazala said U.S.-built E-WC radar early warning aircraft would join in the exercise, the first time the planes

end of the Suez Canal in the east to the town of El Alamein, 120 kilometres west of Alexandria.

North to south, the spokesman said, the exercise would extend from the coast to the city of Beni Suef, 120 kilometres south of Cairo, embracing the entire Nile Delta.

The Alexandria and Port-Said airports have been closed for the duration of the manoeuvres and the routes of Cairo-bound flights from Europe have been temporarily modified.

Although American officials here said the exercise had been planned for a long time, some Western diplomatic sources believed it may serve as an implicit warning to Libya.

They cited recent statements by President Hosni Mubarak charging that Libya had plotted to attack Egypt's Aswan High Dam and block the Suez Canal by scuttling a ship in it. They also referred to strong Egyptian suspicions that Libya was behind this summer's Red Sea mine explosions which damaged at least 19 ships.

In several interviews in the last few weeks, Mr. Mubarak warned that any Libyan aggression against Egypt would be met with the "utmost severity."

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has been feuding with Egypt for more than a decade because of Cairo's rebuff of his unity bids and its peace with Israel.

Previous U.S.-Egyptian military exercises were staged in 1980, 1982 and 1983.



EXECUTION: A member of the Arab Democratic Party about to shoot to death two party members in Tripoli. The two were accused of having breached party discipline by killing six people in a street battle Oct. 20 (UPI photo)

## Jordan, S.Korea sign cooperation programme

AMMAN (Petra) — A programme for executing the cultural cooperation agreement concluded between Jordan and South Korea in 1977 was signed here Monday by the secretary-general of the Ministry of Education, Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiat, and Korean Ambassador to Jordan Jai Sung Kim.

The programme tackles aspects pertaining to the implementation of the agreement, concerning exchange of scholarships in scientific and technical fields in addition to exchange of broadcasting, television and news programmes through the official news agencies in both countries.

The programme also provides for encouraging the visits by art and sports teams from both countries.

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## Cypriot police mount extra security at U.S. embassy

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Cyprus police mounted unprecedented extra security measures outside the U.S. embassy here Monday following reports of a likely imminent terrorist attack.

Police armoured cars were parked across the streets leading to the embassy building access, which was also cut off by permanent steel bar barricades embedded in the road surface.

Newsmen visiting the area also observed numerous armed policemen on foot patrol around the embassy block.

## Dubai arrests 65 Asian infiltrators

BAHRAIN (R) — Coastguards at Dubai have arrested 65 Asians trying to enter the United Arab Emirates (UAE) illegally by sea, Dubai police officials said Monday.

They told Reuters by phone the infiltrators, mostly Indian, were caught as they landed from a boat on Dubai's southern coast on Saturday. They said they would be charged with illegal entry and probably deported.

## Iran preparing new attack, Iraq says

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi army commanders Monday reported their troops on full alert for an expected fresh attack by Iran in the central sector of their Gulf war front.

Iraq's army newspaper Al Qadisiya quoted the 2nd Army Corps commander, an unnamed major-general, as saying: "The Iranian enemy had huge losses from his offensive in this (central) sector last month and is preparing to launch a fresh one."

He and another army commander in the same sector with brigadier rank both said their troops were fully alerted to deal with any fresh attack.

In another interview with Al Iraq newspaper, the 2nd Corps commander said "all the military calculations point to the probability of a new Iranian aggression. They aim to occupy strategic heights in the area and thus be as close as possible to Baghdad."

Iraq's last assault in the central sector, in mid-October, was directed at the Seif-Saad border area some 120 kilometres east of the Iraqi capital.

Iran said afterwards it had seized some strategic heights, but conceded last week that Iraqi troops still held Iranian territory in the area.

A third Iraqi commander with the 1st Army Corps in the northern war zone told the newspaper that any fresh thrust by Iran in the ground war would be aimed at diverting Iraq's attention from Tehran's main target.

This, he said, was in the southern war zone where diplomats have reported tens of thousands of Iranians massed close to the southern Iraqi port of Basra.

## Turkish Cypriots deny Nicosia's airport charge

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Cypriot authorities Monday denied that they were under United Nations pressure to delay progress in U.N. talks on reunifying the island.

Senior Greek Cypriot officials in Athens said Sunday they believed the United States wanted to maintain partition of the island in order to use a new airport in the Turkish Cypriot north for its Rapid Deployment Force (RDF).

Turkish Cypriot Foreign Minister Necati Munir Ertekin told Reuters by telephone from Nicosia there was no truth in any of the allegations.

"It is a pity they want to undermine the talks by this kind of speculation and harmful statements," he said.

A new airport near completion at Gecitkale, Lefkoniko in Greek, was needed to supplement the present Ercan Airfield for security reasons because Ercan is too close to the border, and because it needs repairs, Mr. Ertekin said.

The "Northern Cyprus Republic," declared last November, is recognised only by Turkey and the official U.S. position opposes the partition of the island.

Both Greece and Turkey have refused facilities for the RDF, a special U.S. unit formed in 1980 to protect Western interests in the Gulf area in sudden crises.

The great Cypriot officials said Assistant U.S. Defence Secretary Richard Perle advised Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş to make no concessions in talks last month at the United Nations about ways to end the island's partition.

Mr. Perle did so because he thought that if there were a Middle East war the Turkish Cypriots would let the RDF use their territory, added the officials, who declined to be further identified.

The officials said they had photographs showing a newly completed airport at Lefkoniko in Northern Cyprus which they estimated had cost \$400 million and is due to take place on Nov. 26.

which they thought it likely the U.S. had helped to pay for.

President Reagan has said he wants the partition of Cyprus ended and condemned the proclamation by Mr. Denktaş last year of an independent state but Cyprus government officials have long questioned the sincerity of U.S. statements.

The officials who spoke Monday said they thought Washington wanted partition, which began when Turkey invaded the north 10 years ago, to continue.

They noted that Greece and Turkey had ruled out the use of their territory by the RDF — a force of 220,000 men with its own air and sea power formed in 1980 to protect Western interests in the Gulf area in sudden crises.

If the U.S. asks for facilities in any new Middle East or Gulf conflict, one official said, "Greece will say 'I can't', Turkey will say 'I can't', Denktaş will say 'I can't'."

Commenting on the U.N. talks, due to resume on Nov. 26, the officials said Mr. Denktaş had not gone beyond his 1981 idea that Turkish Cypriots, a fifth of the island's population, cut their share of territory from 37.5 per cent to 35 per cent.

The officials said that, according to their calculations, this would allow only 30,000 of the 200,000 Greek Cypriots who fled south during the invasion to return home.

In Athens Monday Cypriot Foreign Minister George Yakovou accused Turkish Cypriots of hardening their position in U.N. sponsored talks aimed at ending the partition of the island.

Mr. Yakovou told reporters: "There is a hardening of Turkish positions, and a regression in their attitude."

The next round of the talks, in which Mr. Kyprianou and the Turkish-Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, have separate meetings with the U.N. Secretary-General, is due to take place on Nov. 26.

## Sudan to help migrants fleeing drought

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Sudanese military helicopters are due to survey Khartoum province western areas in a government effort to rescue migrants who are fleeing drought hit regions in western Sudan, Sudan News Agency has reported.

SUNA said the announcement was made by President Jaafar

Numeiri Saturday during an inspection visit he made to the migrants camps in the outskirts of Omdurman, Sudan's second largest town.

The agency said official reports put the number of migrants from Kordofan region at 42,449 now being resettled in government's

camps provided with health services, police posts and drinking water.

SUNA said Mr. Numeiri had ordered the formation of a committee headed by the health minister to coordinate relief efforts of both central and regional governments.

## Israel ponders what went wrong in peace with Egypt

By Galina Vromen  
Reuters

TEL AVIV — Seven years after the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat flew to Israel in a dramatic search for peace, Israelis are asking themselves what went wrong.

In 1977, they watched exultantly as Mr. Sadat stepped off the plane in Tel Aviv on a balmy November day and believed they were witnessing the dawn of a new era in which Israel would take a recognised place among the states of the Middle East.

But the era has not come. Israel is no closer to a peace treaty with other Arab states than it was in 1977. Egypt is seen here as inching its way back into the Arab fold at the expense of its commitments to Israel.

"What we have is a cold peace,"

but cold peace is not a static situation. It is a process of erosion," said Shimon Shamir, a Tel Aviv University professor who has spent the past three years in Egypt.

At a recent symposium at the university, Shamir and other experts examined early errors by Israel, Egypt and the treaty's midwife, the United States, whose effects are still being felt.

Some blamed Israel for alienating Egypt by annexing Arab East Jerusalem and the occupied Golan Heights, bombing the Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981 and invading Lebanon the following year.

"Israelis failed to reconsider their role in the region after Camp David (where the peace treaty was agreed)," Shamir said. "If you have a situation of peace with Egypt then decisions on other matters must be done with con-

sideration of that partnership."

Others, such as former Intelligence Chief Shlomo Gazi, said Egypt never had any intention of developing normal relations with Israel, that it saw the peace treaty as a means to obtaining U.S. aid and a return of the Sinai oilfields.

"We were looking for a bilateral peace with Egypt. But Egypt saw peace as a bitter pill it must swallow to help solve other problems, mostly economic ones," Gazi said.

U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis said all sides made mistakes in talks on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip which followed Camp David.

The Americans, he said, did not fully understand the importance of working fast and intensively on autonomy to keep the momentum of Camp David.

"We tried to play the role of mediator only with carrots," Mr. Lewis said.

He said the talks over the Palestinians suffered serious setbacks because former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin hedged over autonomy and Mr. Sadat found he had no mandate.

"Sadat made a fundamental mistake when he took on the Arab side without representation from the Palestinians or the Jordanians," Mr. Lewis said.

Mr. Begin, shocked by opposition within his own party to the Camp David peace accord, became more reluctant about autonomy, he said.

"Israel got more and more interested in details as Egypt, not supported by other Arabs, became more and more rigid about details," the ambassador said.

Israel's 1981 bombing of Iraq's

nuclear reactor two days after a Begin-Sadat summit further torpedoed the talks.

Mr. Lewis said Egyptians remained convinced the meeting was set up to embarrass Mr. Sadat. "It left a sensitivity and wariness about summits among Egyptians," Mr. Lewis added.

In the four months after Camp David, it might have been possible to reach agreement on autonomy if negotiations had been far more intensive, Mr. Lewis said.

The veteran ambassador said another problem in the talks were cultural. "I spent an enormous amount of time trying to explain Egyptian behavior to the Israelis and vice versa," Mr. Lewis said.

As an example, he said that the Egyptian culture made it difficult for Cairo's delegates to make concessions directly to an adversary.

## TV & RADIO

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 ..... Koran

17:10 ..... Cartoons

17:30 ..... Children's Programmes

18:30 ..... Sports

19:30 ..... Arabic Series

19:40 ..... News Programme

20:00 ..... News in Arabic

20:30 ..... Local Programme

21:10 ..... Arabic Series

22:15 ..... Programme Review

22:25 ..... Arabic Play

23:00 ..... News in Arabic

**FOREIGN CHANNEL**

17:30 ..... German Programme

18:00 ..... French Programme: Marseilles

19:30 ..... News in French

20:00 ..... News in Hebrew

20:30 ..... News in Arabic

20:30 ..... Dick & Harriet

21:00 ..... Science International

21:10 ..... Tenko - Eps 6

22:00 ..... News in English

22:15 ..... The Yellow Rose - Eps 5

**RADIO JORDAN**

855 KHz. AM & 90 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 ..... Light Music

07:30 ..... News Desk

08:00 ..... Morning Show

08:30 ..... News Summary

10:00 ..... Morning Show

11:00 ..... Pop Session

12:00 ..... News Summary

12:05 ..... Pop Session

13:00 ..... News Summary

13:05 ..... Pop Session

14:00 ..... News Bulletin

14:10 ..... Instrumentals

14:30 ..... Science Fiction

14:30 ..... Concert Hour

16:00 ..... News Summary

16:05 ..... Instrumentals

16:30 ..... Old Favourites

17:00 ..... Science Report

17:30 ..... Pop Session

18:00 ..... News Summary

18:05 ..... Top Twenty

19:00 ..... News Bulletin

19:30 ..... Date with a Star

20:00 ..... Evening Show

21:00 ..... News Summary

21:05 ..... Evening Show

21:55 ..... News Summary

22:00 ..... Evening Show

23:00 ..... News Headlines

23:05 ..... Evening Show

24:00 ..... News Headlines

## WHAT'S GOING ON

**TODAY'S EVENTS**

EXHIBITIONS

Painting exhibition by Suha Tamim at 5:00 p.m. at the Petra Bank gallery, head office, Wadi Saqra, Amman, until Nov. 7.

An exhibition of artificial flowers at the Turkish Cultural Centre, until Nov. 6.

Cartography exhibition at 6:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

**FILM**

"Greek film week in Amman" held at the Royal Cultural Centre from Nov. 1 to Nov. 8.

**LECTURE**

Dr. Cherie Lenz and Ms. Alison McQuinn will present the results of the 1984 Recording of the Week 1600 Outlook at 6:30 p.m. at the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR).

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre ..... 44371

British Council ..... 41520

French Cultural Centre ..... 37009

Goethe Institute ..... 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777

Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195

Husseini Youth City ..... 667181

W.C.A.A. ..... 41793

Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251

Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111

University of Jordan Library ..... 843555

**MUSEUMS**

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan, Jabal Al Qal'a ( Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

**AMMAN AIRPORT**

This information is supplied by the IATA information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 52520, where it should always be verified.

**ARRIVALS**

06:50 ..... Cairo (MS)

07:30 ..... Amman (RJ)

08:30 ..... Amman (RJ)

09:30 ..... Amman (RJ)

09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

10:00 ..... Jordan (RJ)

10:15 ..... Baghdad (TA)

09:55 ..... Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)

10:00 ..... Muscat, Doha (RJ)

10:10 ..... Larana, Damascus (RJ)

10:35 ..... Bahrain, Riyadh (SV)

10:35 ..... Singapore (RJ)

12:15 ..... Bahrain (GF)

12:30 ..... Moscow (SU)

16:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)

17:30 ..... Amsterdam, Istanbul (KLM)

18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)

19:30 ..... Tripoli (RJ)

20:15 ..... Zurich, Larana (SR)

20:30 ..... Athens (OA)

20:40 ..... Rome, Damascus (AZ)

20:50 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)

22:30 ..... Cairo (MS)

06:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)

01:10 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

**DEPARTURES**

06:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)

07:00 ..... Beirut (RJ)

07:30 ..... Amman (RJ)

07:50 ..... Cairo (MS)

11:15 ..... Tripoli (RJ)

11:45 ..... Geneva, Madrid (RJ)

12:10 ..... Paris, London (RJ)

12:15 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)

12:15 ..... Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)

12:25 ..... Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)

12:30 ..... Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)

13:30 ..... Bahrain (GF)

14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)

14:50 ..... Moscow (SU)

15:40 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

17:15 ..... Baghdad (TA)

18:30 ..... Amman (RJ)

20:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

20:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)

21:10 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

22:00 ..... Bangkok (RJ)

23:30 ..... Cairo (MS)

**MARITIME TRAFFIC**

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Uly Sss

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

**EMERGENCIES**

Ambulance ..... 193, 77511

Fire, fire, police ..... 199

Blood bank ..... 77512

Civil Defence rescue ..... 66111

Police headquarters ..... 22090-3

Police rescue ..... 192, 2111, 37777

Police headquarters ..... 39141

Traffic police ..... 36390-1

Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2

Municipal water service ..... 77125-8

Queen Alia Int. Airport ..... (08) 53333

**HOSPITALS**

Husseini Medical Centre ..... 81381-32

Khalid Maternity, J. Amn ..... 44281-4

Khalid Maternity, J. Amn ..... 44241

Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 52322

Malhas, J. Amman ..... 36140

Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4

Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131

University Hospital ..... 84545-5

Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 667158-8

Al-Munshar Hospital ..... 667222-2

The Islamic, Abdali ..... 665292

Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164

Islamic, Al-Muhajirin ..... 77101-3

Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 775111

Army, Marka ..... 91611

**GENERAL**

Jordan Television ..... 773111

Radio Jordan ..... 77411

Ministry of Tourism ..... 45311

Hotel complaints ..... 666172

Price complaints ..... 661178

Telephone: Information ..... 12

Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 17

Overseas calls ..... 18

Cable or telegram ..... 19

Repair service ..... 11

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (golden) ..... 180 / 150

Apple (local) ..... 180 / 150

Apple (stark) ..... 180 / 150

Marrow (small) ..... 200 / 160

Banana ..... 280 / 240

Banana (Mukammal) ..... 240 / 210

Beans ..... 450 / 400

Beans (green) ..... 450 / 400

Beans (red) ..... 450 / 400

Carrots ..... 130 / 100

Cauliflower ..... 130 / 100

Cauliflower (large) ..... 150 / 120

Cucumber (small) ..... 300 / 250

Cucumber (large) ..... 250 / 200

Eggplant (small) ..... 160 / 120

Eggplant (large) ..... 160 / 120

Figs ..... 350 / 300

Garlic ..... 180 / 150

Grapes ..... 110 / 80

Guavafruit ..... 250 / 200

Guavafruit (small) ..... 110 / 80

Guavafruit (large) ..... 110 / 80

Lemon ..... 120 / 100

Mallow ..... 200 / 150

Mallow (large) ..... 200 / 150

Onion (dry) ..... 160 / 130

Onion (green) ..... 260 / 200

Okra ..... 350 / 300

Olives (green) ..... 460 / 400

Olives (black) ..... 460 / 400

Oranges (Abu Surra) ..... 250 / 200

Pomegranate (sweet) ..... 350 / 300

Potatoes ..... 200 / 170

Radishes ..... 100 / 80

Sprouts ..... 160 / 120

Sweet Melon ..... 100 / 80

Tomatoes ..... 120 / 100



## Home news

## Alia, Egypt Air to operate Aqaba-Cairo route soon

AMMAN (Petra) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will commission a new air route from Aqaba to Cairo on Nov. 11, while Egypt Air will commission an air route from Cairo to Aqaba in the near future, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said. This step comes in implementation of an agreement concluded recently between representatives of the airline companies.

General of Alia for administrative affairs Zuhair Dahman returned to Amman after a ten-day official visit to Sudan at the invitation of chairman of the board of directors of the Sudanese airline.

During his visit Mr. Dahman discussed bilateral relations between Alia and the Sudanese airline and Alia's assistance to the Sudanese airline, which is currently being established.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## One dies in Jerash-Irbid car crash

AMMAN (J.T.) — A car accident which took place Monday on the Jerash-Irbid road claimed the life of one person and injured three others. Police sources attributed the accident to high speeds along the road. The accident also resulted in the destruction of one of the two cars involved in the accident, which was divided into two parts.

## Nabulsi suspends election procedures

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Al Nabulsi has decided to suspend procedures related to holding new municipal elections in Sweileh and Jubeiha municipalities. This decision came following a cabinet decision to form new committees to run the works of the two municipalities. Sweileh Municipal Committee is chaired by Mohammad Al Jariri while the Jubeiha Municipal Committee is chaired by Ahmad Abdullah Al Lawzi.

## Food industries seminar to open today

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on food industries in Jordan will be held Tuesday evening at the Professional Association Complex upon an invitation from the Agricultural Engineers' Association. Minister of Industry and Trade Jawad Al Anani, representatives from the Ministry of Health, the Amman Chamber of Industry and members of the association will be taking part in the seminar.

## JEA switches on towns, villages

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of towns and villages which have been electrified in the distribution areas of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) until the second quarter of this year has reached 139 villages and towns, 25 population gatherings and 82 industrial centres. JEA sources said that the number of consumers in the distribution areas reached 42,445 of which 6,421 are in Aqaba, 11,507 consumers in the Jordan Valley, 15,599 consumers in Karak and 3,935 in Ma'an.

## Fateh decides to hold PNC in Amman

(Continued from page 1)

Monday that the Fateh "democratic alliance" dialogue over the issue has reached a deadlock despite a statement by Nayef Hawatmeh, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), one of the four factions in the alliance, that the talks were postponed to resume on Oct. 15. Khalil Wazir, member of the Fateh Central Committee and deputy military commander of the PLO, told the Jordan Times Monday that Fateh was not committed to any specific date to resume the dialogue with the "democratic alliance."

"The democratic alliance suggested the meeting (on Oct. 15) but we told them it was up to the Central Committee to decide on it," Mr. Wazir said. However, the Jordan Times has learnt that Fateh has rejected the suggestion and considered it "another attempt to drag indefinitely the issue of setting a date for convening the

PNC."

The "democratic alliance," which groups the DFLP, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Palestine Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party, has suggested reactivating other institutions of the PLO including the PLO Executive Committee and the PLO Central Committee pending the agreement on the date and the venue of the planned PNC session. Fateh, however has refused the suggestion, describing it as a "manoeuvre to escape from setting a final date for the PNC session." The "democratic alliance" defends its position by saying that it seeks to maintain the unity of the PLO.

However, indications are that the alliance has not reached a consensus on the issue. The DFLP, PFLP and PCP agree with Fateh on the urgency of convening the PNC as soon as possible, but they reject any venue other than Algeria or South Yemen. The PFLP maintains a stand that it will not attend any PNC session unless all PLO factions participate in it and says that convening the PNC meeting without the participation of all factions will enhance divisions within the PLO.

Mohammad Mallouh, member of the PFLP's political bureau, says his organisation is convinced that holding a PNC session without the participation of all factions will only undermine the PLO's unity and widen the existing rifts. Also, according to Mr. Mallouh, such a PNC meeting will open the way for the formation of an alternate organisation to rival the PLO.

Fateh, however, is apparently undisturbed by the possibility of Syrian and the "national alliance" forming another PLO. "Such an organisation will have no weight," Fateh Central Committee member told the Jordan Times. "It will only be its masters' voice that represents nobody but Syria," he added.

## 'PLO considering Amman as venue for PNC'

(Continued from page 1)

with all PLO factions, especially those of the "democratic alliance" said "the factions that will choose not to attend are factions that have decided to join the opposition front." He expressed optimism, however, that the resolutions that will be adopted by the proposed PNC session, regardless of the venue, will eventually lead the reunification of the PLO and not to its division.

He said that there was enough room for opposition and constructive criticism in the PNC for those who would like to attend.

As a whole, Mr. Kaddoumi's statement reflects the Fateh leadership's determination to convene the council despite Syrian opposition. But, when asked if the leadership's decision indicates that Fateh has lost hope in normalising relations with Syria and whether the group was ready to risk slamming the door in the face of further reconciliation efforts, Mr. Kaddoumi, who has personally tried to reconcile between Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and the PLO chairman, said: "We have not and we will never lose hope in reestablishing good relations."

"Our policy is gaining more support for our cause," he said. "This applies even more to our Arab brothers with whom we have always tried to consolidate our relations despite their mistakes or their different interpretations of the political situation of our political line," he added. He expressed the view that it was "not too late for those who have committed mistakes towards the PLO and the Palestinian people to change their position through dialogue and discussion in order to reach a com-

mon outlook on controversial issues." Mr. Kaddoumi said it was imperative that the rift between the PLO and Syria be healed as soon as possible "since any solution for the Palestinian question should include the participation of the PLO, Syria and Jordan." He reiterated the organisation's commitment to an international peace conference on the Middle East in which all parties concerned and the Soviet Union and the U.S. participate. He emphasised the role of the Soviet Union, "which maintains a principled and consistent stance in support of the legitimate Palestinian and Arab rights," in any efforts to solve the Palestine problem.

"We have welcomed the Soviet peace initiative and stressed the strong and friendly ties with the Socialist bloc, headed by the Soviet Union, which has maintained a principled stance for the Arab causes despite the fluctuation of the policies of some Arab countries regarding relations with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries," he said.

The Soviet Union, which had been maintaining a neutral stance on the conflict between Syria and the PLO, has lately indicated its rejection of attempts to oust Mr. Arafat. According to Mr. Kaddoumi, the Soviets have informed the Syrians, during President Assad's recent visit to Moscow, that the Soviet Union has not changed its position on the PLO and its leadership and that Moscow will never accept attempts to divide the organisation.

Mr. Kaddoumi also reiterated the organisation's commitment to achieving Arab solidarity and resolving inter-Arab differences, str-

essing in this context the importance of the return of Egypt to the Arab fold through "its freeing from the American-sponsored Camp David treaty with Israel." "The return of Egypt to the Arab fold has become a controversial issue in the Arab World and we believe that it should be resolved by an Arab summit which is the most appropriate forum where the final decision regarding relations with Egypt should be determined," he said. Mr. Kaddoumi explained that the PLO understands the return of Egypt to the Arab fold to be its "total emancipation from the chains imposed upon it."

Asked if he believed that Egypt was moving away from the Camp David agreement, Mr. Kaddoumi said Cairo has made "important steps to get closer to the Arab countries," but "Egypt alone and without Arab solidarity cannot liberate itself from Camp David."

"Arab solidarity based on a firm commitment to the Palestinian cause and to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is the force needed to help the Egyptian people to liberate Egypt from Camp David," he said.

Mr. Kaddoumi talked about the situation in the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip stressing the urgency of "a prompt revival of the Palestinian national front." An agreement struck between Fateh and the "democratic alliance" last June in Aden called for the revival of the national front in the Israeli occupied territories in order to coordinate political work against the Israeli occupation. The front groups a wide range of Palestinian national figures in the West Bank, but it has been inactive for sometime now.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday inaugurates the newly-established Irbid college for nursing and midwifery (Petra photo)

## Committee plans for Jordanian expatriate talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A special committee in charge of preparing for the Jordanian expatriates conference, formed under a cabinet decision, held a meeting Sunday under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour and Social Development Tayseer Abdul Jaber to discuss the necessary procedures for holding the conference.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency after the meeting, Dr. Abdul Jaber said it has been decided to form two sub-committees. The first, Dr. Abdul Jaber said, deals with organisational aspects of the conference while the second deals with the working papers to be presented to the conference.

The preparatory committee is chaired by Dr. Abdul Jaber with undersecretaries of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Industry and Trade, Finance, Information, Tourism, Education and representatives from the Central Bank of Jordan, the Amman Chamber of Industry and the general union of trade unions as members.

## Arab scientists continue biological research talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The third scientific Arab conference on biological sciences, which opened at the University of Jordan Saturday, resumed its sessions Monday and discussed 66 specialised research papers. Chairman of the conference preparatory committee, Dr. Rashad Al Natour, said that the third day of the conference discussed research in the fields of viruses, environment, water pollution, biochemistry, nutrition, insects, plant and animal production, and insecticides.

Participants in the conference Monday visited the Royal Medical Services Directorate where they were received by the director of the Royal Medical Services, Major General Dr. Dawoud Hananiya. They also visited the King Hussein Medical Centre and were briefed on the centre's development and the advanced medical services it provides to Jordanians and to citizens from Arab countries.

## Phosphate, cement companies announce recent sales figures

AMMAN (Petra) — The sales of the Jordanian Phosphate Mines Company have increased by 33 per cent during the first ten months of this year as they reached 4,530,000 tonnes against 3,400,000 tonnes during the same period of the last year. Meanwhile the South Cement Company (SCC) exports during the past five months reached 120,369 tonnes, SCC sources said that the company's sales during the last month reached 42,926 tonnes of which 35,331 tonnes were exported to Saudi Arabia, 7,535 tonnes were sold to the Jordanian Cement Factories Company and 60 tonnes were donations to welfare organisations.

## Dinar gains against Syrian lira

DAMASCUS (Petra) — The exchange rate of the Jordanian dinar has gained progress against the Syrian lira, an exchange rate bulletin issued by the Damascus-based Syrian Commercial Bank said Monday. The dinar's exchange rate here was 1988 Syrian piastres on Monday against 1725 piastres on Sunday.

The U.S. dollar exchange rate was 800 piastres Monday against 700 piastres on Sunday and the Iraqi dinar 664 piastres against 630 piastres on Sunday, the bulletin added (See story on page 7).

## Map exhibition illustrates the history, art of cartography

By Meg Abu Hamdan

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Cartography is defined as the art or science of map making. A rather indecisive definition, but the hesitation is easy to understand for cartography, as the exhibition at the French Cultural Centre this week shows, is in fact both. This unusual exhibition arranged by the Jordan National Geographic Centre, the Institut Geographique National (France) and the Department of Antiquities, chronicles via beautifully drawn maps and satellite photographs, made up entirely of thousands of tiny squares of different colours, the development of map making from the third century AD to 1985 and beyond.

The exhibition begins with a few historical maps, the oldest being a photocopy of an ancient map from Roman times showing a network of roads in France. Other ancient maps include one by the famous Arab cartographer Al Edrisi drawn in 1154 and a map of the world according to Ptolemy plotted in 1561.

The map which will probably interest people more, however, is not a particularly old one. Dating from the turn of the century, it shows Palestine and the surrounding area as it was then, when Amman was still known as Philadelphia. This first section ends with one of the first general maps ever made of French territory. Drawn in 1736, it contains many mistakes, mistakes that were later rectified by the development in the 1850's of the geodetic network — a series of accurately measured basic points.

## Geodetic networks

A geodetic network is still the first step needed in the making of a modern map, as the next section on classical map making shows. Nowadays the network is made by measuring distances and angles from towers constructed at specially located coordinates. The information from the network is used in conjunction with aerial photographs, the distortions of which are carefully corrected by the use of special stereoscopic instruments, to plot both ordinary and relief maps.

Making maps by this method is

long and laborious, but the end result as the exhibition shows are very precise works of art. According to Mr. Christian Meyer, an expert from the Institut Geographique National in France currently working at the training centre of the Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC), the centre is at present involved in updating the maps of Jordan by this classical method, producing maps to the scale 1:25,000 metres of the whole territory.

With the advent of the computer and space age technology, map making has inevitably started to change; and the latter half of the exhibition is devoted to these advancements in cartography. "Now all the data from aerial photography can be stored on magnetic tapes and coded with special numbers denoting where there is a house or a tree etc.," Mr. Meyer, who helped prepare the exhibition, told the Jordan Times.

"Then, using this information, maps of all different scales incorporating colours can be drawn automatically by the computer."

As well as these computer drawn maps there is another kind of modern map, Photomaps. These are formed from an assembly of aerial photographs to which information, such as spot heights, grids roads and towns, is added later.

"Unless they are on a large scale, these are not very accurate maps," Mr. Meyer said, "but the advantage they have over classical maps is that instead of taking two years to make, they can be made very quickly and updated often."

## Maps by satellite

The latest way of making maps and one that nearly every country in the world is currently trying to use is by satellite. The satellite being used for this work at present is the American satellite, Landsat, which, as it orbits the Earth, takes

Health Ministry hopes to encourage nursing studies

## Noor inaugurates nursing, midwifery college in Irbid

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday inaugurated a nursing and midwifery college in Irbid. The Queen also toured the college's sections and listened to a briefing by Health Minister Kamel Al Ajlouni about the role of the college in providing the nursing cadres in Jordan.

Addressing the audience, Dr. Ajlouni said the establishment of new nursing colleges in Jordan is a practical interpretation of the Ministry of Health's policy to develop the nursing profession in terms of quality and quantity to meet Jordan's needs of nurses.

Dr. Ajlouni expressed his interest in opening similar nursing and midwifery colleges in various parts of Jordan, saying that the interest shown by Jordanian youth in the nursing profession is a positive indicator that our people have started to appreciate that nursing is a humanitarian mission

as well as a profession. Dr. Ajlouni said that his ministry would give nursing the due attention and consideration it deserves and would provide the best possible means for upgrading its level and that of the nursing staff.

Also speaking at the ceremony was the college's director, Miss Salma Shuqair who expressed her appreciation and that of the staff to Queen Noor for patronising the celebration.

Miss Shuqair said that the new college will help the Ministry of Health overcome the shortage in the number of nurses in Jordan.

Though the country has now three training colleges for nurses run by the Health Ministry, the graduates fall far short of the essential number of nurses needed to carry out work in hospitals, health and medical clinics. This prompted the ministry in the past to import nurses from other countries, Miss Shuqair said.

Miss Shuqair said that the new college in Irbid will try to accept as many students as possible. She said that the students will be offered three course choices, general nursing and midwifery, nursing, or midwifery. The general nursing course lasts four years while students of the other two specialisations will have to study three years.

The celebration was attended by Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin and a number of senior officials from the Ministry of Health and Irbid Governorate.

## JVA official returns from Rabat

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Vice President Mohammad Bani Hani Sunday returned to Amman from Morocco where he took part in a symposium on the evaluation of irrigation systems in the Arab World, which was held in Rabat.

Dr. Bani Hani said that Jordan presented a working paper on drip irrigation systems and their applications in Jordan, in addition to examples on applications in the Jordan Valley, the South Ghor and in other irrigated areas.

Speaking about the recommendations, Dr. Bani Hani said that they focussed on Jordanian expertise which serves as an example to be followed by other Arab countries taking into account the circumstances of each country.

Dr. Bani Hani said the Arab World has few water resources which necessitates that modern irrigation methods be followed to save water for irrigation, thus contributing to increasing agricultural production, which in turn leads to achieving food security in the Arab World.

Taking part in the symposium were representatives from Iraq, Qatar, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Palestine, Morocco, Jordan and a number of specialists in the field of irrigation.

## Trucks to be fitted with speed regulator meters

AMMAN (Petra) — The Drivers and Vehicles Licensing Department has decided to install meters for the automatic control and registration of speed in trucks and semi-trailers operating on the highways.

The meters, which will be used during the next two months, register the upper and lower speeds of

a truck in addition to the day and time that the speed is registered.

The new meters can be programmed for various periods ranging between 24 hours and one week, without any interference on the part of the driver during their operation. The new meters will be fitted to trucks and vehicles manufactured in 1970 onwards.

## Heavy rains cause damage in central Jordan Valley area

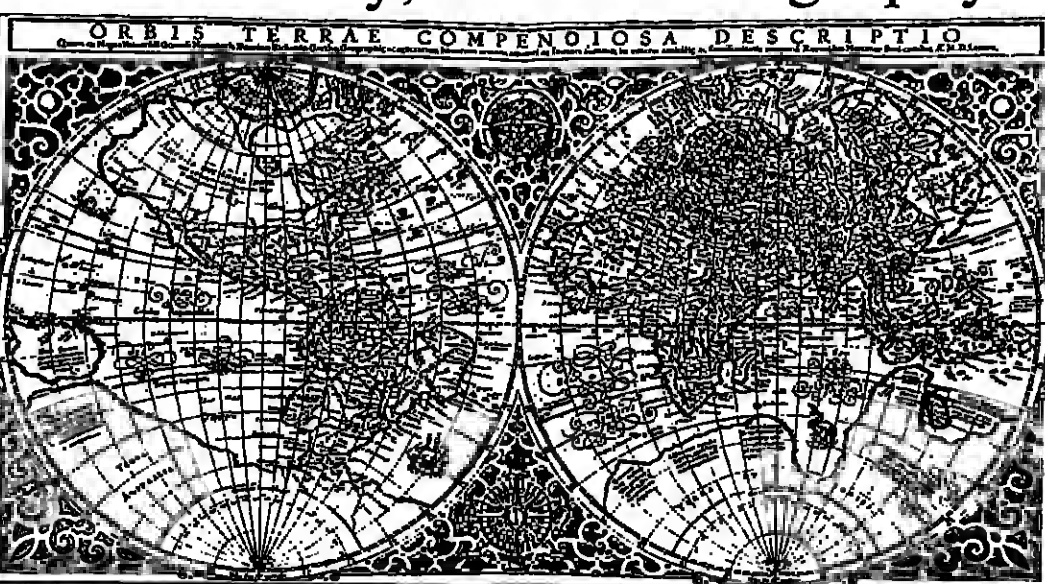
By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Seasonal rains that washed many parts of Jordan Sunday causing floods in the Jordan Valley area prompted the director of the Central Jordan Valley Agriculture Department Monday to inspect the affected parts and the casualties inflicted there.

Dr. Hani Haddadin, accompanied by the department's administrative and technical assistants, toured the Central Jordan Valley area and inspected the damage caused by the heaviest rains since the beginning of the winter season. Rain quantities reached 46.5 millimetres in the Koura area in the northern part of the Jordan Valley.

An official at the meteorological department told the Jordan Times that today the weather will be partly cloudy with possible scattered rains in the eastern part of the Kingdom and in the desert. He said the winds will be light and variable. In Aqaba the weather will be dusty and the winds northerly moderate and calm seas, according to the meteorological department. The expected temperatures were as following: In the hilly areas 8 to 20, the desert 9 to 22, the Jordan Valley 14 to 26 and in Aqaba 15 to 26 degrees centigrade.

The maximum temperatures reached Monday were: In the hilly areas 20; the desert areas 23; the Jordan Valley 27.



Map of the World — 1595

photographs on which every 80 square metres of land is recorded as a tiny square of colour, different colours denoting the energy level of that particular area. Thus, high energy areas like city centres are shown as red spots and low energy areas like agricultural land is conveyed as green spots.

Next year there will be another satellite orbiting the planet, a French satellite which will go by the name of Spot. Making several orbits of the earth each 24 hours, this satellite will give pictures of a much greater accuracy. The coloured squares on Spot's photographs will represent every 20 square metres of land, while the black and white squares will denote a staggering 10 square metres. As well as being able to provide spectacular relief photographs, like the simulated Spot picture on show at the exhibition, the information from this new satellite can be used in many beneficial ways especially in the fields of geology and agriculture.

The final section entitled "The map as a tool for development" shows how a basic map used in

conjunction with the information from a general census can illustrate different and changing trends such as the dramatic development of Amman between 1946 and 1981. The last few panels show how aerial photography can greatly assist archaeological work both in the measurement and surveying of ancient monuments and in the discovery of new sites. Also on display are the instruments used in modern surveying. Staff from the JNGC will be at the centre daily to explain about the exhibition.

Lectures are also being held at

the centre. On Wednesday Nov. 7th at 6 p.m., there will be lectures on the subjects of map making, on the geodetic network of Jordan and on aerial photography and photogrammetry. On Saturday, Nov. 10th, also at 6 p.m., there will be another three lectures — one on data processing and cartography, another on remote sensing and the third on automatic cartography. The lectures will be given by both French and Jordanian engineers from the JNGC.

The exhibit which opens today at 6 p.m. runs until November 15th.

## CONDOLENCES

The Bisharat, Abu Jaber, Qurra, Fares, Shihadeh, Jur-obil, Salfiti, Sabbagh and Khubeis families and their relatives and kin mourn with deep sorrow the Late Shihadeh Saliba Al Bisharat (Abu Saliba) who passed away Monday at the age of 57 years. His body will be carried from his house in Shari'a College Street, Jabal Luweibdeh to Al Maqbarah Church where prayers will be held at 3:30 p.m. From there his body will be carried to the cemetery where it will be buried.

Condolences are accepted at the house of the late Wasef Bisharat for men and at the late Shihadeh's house for women, Shari'a College Street, Jabal Luweibdeh, Amman.

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### Totality of peace

THE director of Princeton University's Near East Studies Department, L. Carl Brown, has just published a book on the Middle East in which he has a very important point to make. Any likely progress towards an Arab-Israeli settlement will depend on the renunciation by the United States of its role as exclusive mediator in the area.

To arrive at such a conclusion, Professor Brown demonstrates that Middle Eastern international relations in the late 20th century conform broadly to the pattern of what was described in the 19th century as the "Eastern Question". The "Eastern Question" as a system did not die with the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire but exists to this day, he says. And he illustrates this by a number of specific parallels, such as the military initiatives taken by Sultan Mahmud II in 1839 and by President Sadat in 1973, in each case with the primary aim not of victory but of provoking diplomatic intervention by external powers. Prof. Brown also notes that no outside state has been able to dominate and organise the Middle East, squeezing out thereby outside claimants for power and influence. "No outside state appears likely to be able to do so in the foreseeable future," he concludes.

It follows that any power wishing to exercise influence would be well advised to resist the temptation of seeking to eject great power rivals and to settle instead for informal adversary alliances with these rivals. So, this is also the view of academics and experts, and not only the politicians in the Arab World. Consequently, Jordanian and other Arab calls for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, in which the Soviet Union and all the parties concerned with the Palestinian problem will participate, gain that much more support, in historical perspectives at least, from inside the U.S. itself. Is this going to have an effect on the policy-makers in Washington, however? Or whoever wins the election on Tuesday is going to continue the same old policy of monopolising the strife in the Middle East for their own political ends?

The Soviet ambassador in Jordan, Mr. Rafiq Nishanov, raised a very important and relevant point on the subject two days ago. He said that Soviet and Arab calls for an international conference reflected a genuine and sincere desire for propagating the cause of peace in the area, and those who stood against such calls can only cast doubt on their credibility vis-a-vis this crucial question. Moscow too is calling for security and recognised boundaries for Israel. The Arabs are ready for this if Israel is willing to reciprocate in kind for the Palestinians. What is in this for the Americans and Israelis to reject, if peace is their goal? Surely "practical" solutions do not and should not preclude major components of peace from playing their role.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Indecent U.S. stand

BEFORE OFFERING America's condolences on the death of Indira Gandhi, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz extended to Rajiv Gandhi, the new prime minister of India, an invitation to visit the United States. Shultz was not concerned about the feelings of a son or the mourning of a nation over its leader as much as he was interested in implementing Washington's policies. The bereaved nation would have required kind words and a display of sympathy on such an occasion, but Shultz chose to extend the invitation to serve the purpose and the objectives of his own country.

The United States saw in the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi a chance for meddling in India's internal affairs and hopes to fill the vacuum of leadership in India by first trying to win over the new leader and then trying to subject him to Washington's influence, a policy which the U.S. had been trying on other nations. Washington believes that with the departure of Mrs. Gandhi from the political scene, democracy will be lost in India and its relationship with the Non-Aligned Movement will be destroyed.

Washington hopes to have its way in Indian politics in the future through the new prime minister. But it forgot that Mrs. Gandhi is backed by a party and a democracy and a great number of intellectuals and leaders who are determined to continue her policies.

#### Al Dustour: It takes Arab action

IT IS almost clear to all that President Reagan will win the coming U.S. presidential election and return to the White House for another four-year term in office.

We have been following up the course of the election campaign and the opinion polls which all indicated that Reagan will win in nearly all the American states. We have been reading and hearing statements of both candidates: Reagan and Mondale because a country like America has great international weight and influence on the course of peace and war. Also we are interested in the election due to the fact that both candidates have employed the Middle East issue as a tool in their campaigns and were in a race to please Israel and offer it arms and money so as to ensure the votes of the large Jewish community in the United States.

We believe that Reagan will win and we hope that the coming administration will have more freedom to manoeuvre on Middle East political affairs and more be willing to work in a spirit of justice and wisdom. But the Arabs should not remain idle and wait for a new U.S. initiative, but should be instrumental in bringing about a real change in U.S. policies towards the Arab World and the Palestine problem.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Boosting production

ONE OF Jordan's priorities is encouraging good production and developing agriculture. For this to happen, the government and the farmers and the whole country should be involved in a general process of development.

It was not only the farmers who lost a great deal as a result of last year's drought, but the whole country is suffering as a result. The government in a drive to help the farmers and to encourage food producers has just announced it will sell seeds to farmers at nominal and very reasonable prices. The decision will surely have its positive results, because it will encourage the farmers to continue cultivating their lands and, so help the country ensure food security.

# The ghosts of Ptolemy and Seleucus

By Rami G. Khouri

I don't understand Egypt very well these days. First, President Mubarak called last week for a new peace initiative by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and then his foreign affairs adviser Osama Baz said he thought the United States should launch a new Middle East peace initiative next year. I am, frankly, perplexed by such statements. Delighted as I am to know that Egypt is being slowly reunited politically with its Arab brothers and sisters, I still cannot put my finger on the precise, practical role that Egypt is expected to play in bringing peace to the Holy Land.

I know, I know, simply to have Egypt's "political weight" back with us is an important factor in the confusing world of Middle Eastern diplomacy. Ever since the generals of Alexander the Great fought each other for the control of their master's empire over 2,000 years ago, this part of the world has lived with the reality of conflicting poles of political power in Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad. So simply being on good terms with any combination of these three regional powers is thought to be in your favour, according to the tradition of the orient.

Mr. Mubarak may be correct to ask the PLO to come out

with a political initiative, insofar as he reflects the sentiments of most Arabs who are deeply shocked by the opportunities, time and human resources that have been lost by the Palestinians since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

After all, it has been two-and-a-half years since Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982. That is a long period of time for a people such as the Palestinians, who are hampered by their physical dispersal and further constrained by their vulnerability to pressure by assorted regional and foreign powers. But I think it is rather unfair and unreasonable for an Egyptian leader to call for a PLO initiative, given that it was Egypt's bilateral peace treaty with Israel that, to a very large extent, redraws the regional political/military map, thereby giving Israel the feeling of security it needed to attack Lebanon and the PLO at will. Yes, Egypt has shifted policies under President Mubarak, it has restored ties with the Soviet Union, reached out to help other Arab states, and cooled its relations with Israel. Those are all positive deeds that deserve recognition. But we cannot rewrite history or change the facts. Part of the reason why the Arab World now finds itself in such an awful mess is

that Egypt's decision to bolt from the Arab consensus in 1978 and make peace with Israel removed Cairo from both the Arab-Israeli equation and from inter-Arab political dynamics. The Seleucid and Ptolemaic dynasties that followed Alexander the Great in Syria/Iraq and Egypt in the 3rd and 4th Centuries B.C., were genuine power centres that fought one another and also battled for control of areas in between them. For centuries, the land of Jordan was contested between the Seleucids in Syria/Iraq and the Ptolemies in Egypt. Only after the Battle of Panias in 198 B.C. did the lands of Jordan and Palestine become a part of the Seleucid Empire by force of treaty.

We are witnessing a fascinating re-run of sorts these days, between the two major power centres of the Arab World in Cairo and Damascus. Syrians and Egyptians, Seleucids and Ptolemies... only the names change in the Holy Land, but most else remains the same.

I am truly shocked to hear Dr. Osama Baz, President Mubarak's foreign policy adviser and a highly respected Egyptian thinker, suggest that what we need next year is a new American initiative in the Middle East. What we really

need next year is a great big kick in the pants, to snap us out of the complacent dream world in which we have all languished and suffered for the past several decades. I find it simply astounding that after all we have been through in recent years, the Egyptian leadership — the leadership of what is still, one stresses, the single most important Arab country in many ways — is calling for a PLO peace initiative and an American initiative.

I would like to make a proposal: Any Arab political leader who publicly calls for a United States initiative in the Middle East should have to sit in a corner for two days reading an Almanac of modern history. It is disgraceful that we should still look to America to solve our problem, when America has proved beyond any reasonable doubt that it has chosen its partners in the Middle East and its partners are in Israel. In consistently calling and wishing for an American peace initiative to save our souls, the modern Arab political leaderships have collectively demonstrated a capacity for imagination that has been unequalled since Hans Christen Andersen took pen to paper and perfected the fairy tale. Whom are we kidding? I ask in utter and total

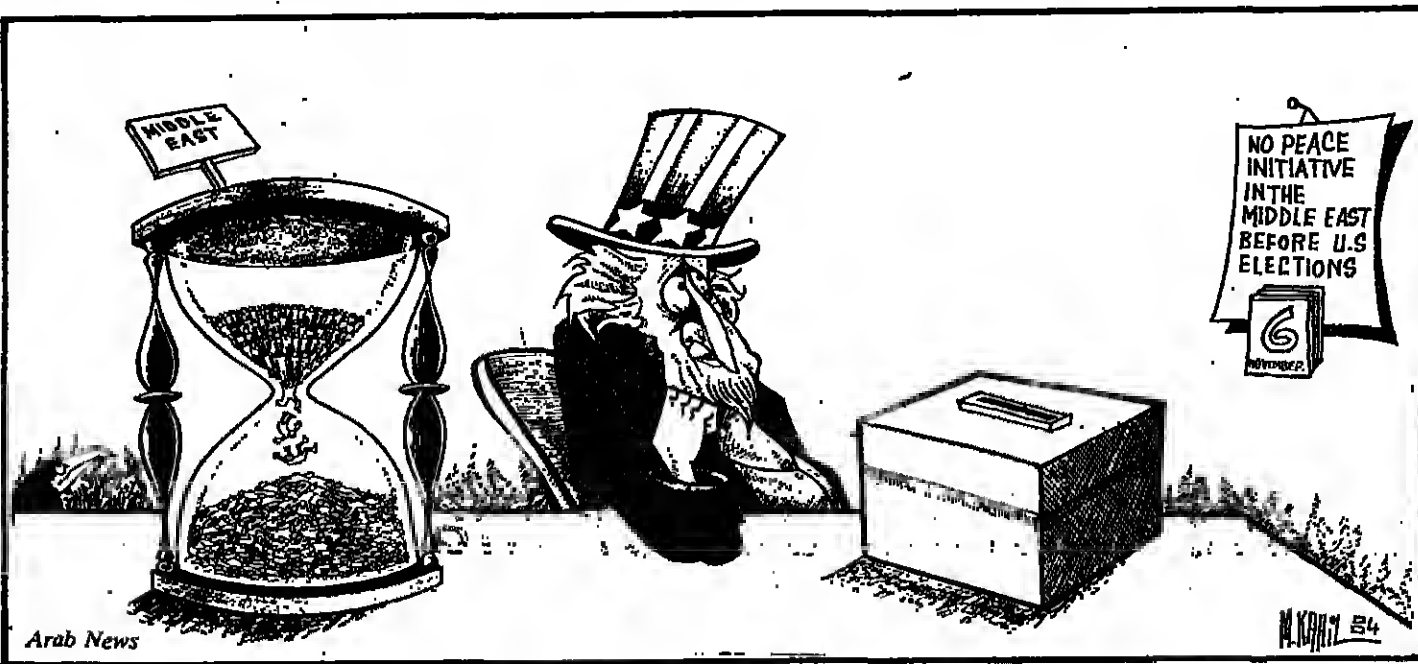
confusion: *Whom are we fooling?*

The PLO has come out with enough declarations of peace in the past decade to fill a Nile steamer twice over. What is the meaning of the Palestine National Council resolutions advocating Palestinian self-determination in any part of Palestine that is returned to Arab sovereignty? What is the meaning of the PLO's acceptance of the Fez resolutions? What is the meaning of the PNC's resolution in favour of confederal ties with Jordan? What is the meaning of the PLO's support for an international peace conference on the Middle East, with the participation of Israel and the PLO? The Egyptian leadership knows what is the meaning of all this, and no doubt will continue to do its best to bring about conditions that would facilitate a negotiated solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Egypt's historical sacrifices for the Palestinian cause are well known. I do not question its sincerity or will to promote a just peace. I am simply utterly and totally confused by Arab leaderships that continue to expect others to solve their problems for them. Who will solve the Arab-Israeli conflict? The PLO with a new initiative? The United States with a new

initiative? The Soviet Union? The European Community? The United Nations? The farmers of South America? The Wizard of Oz? Or the Man on the Moon?

I want desperately to learn that the paralysis within the PLO is coming to an end soon, and that the prospect of Egypt's being reunited with the rest of the Arab World may have some real, tangible manifestations. But all I see is an Israel unmoved, an America unconcerned, and an Arab World calling over and over again for someone else to make a move, or an initiative, or a gesture. All I see, are the ghosts of the generals Ptolemy and Seleucus.

Where is the Arab leadership that will point a finger inwards, at itself and its own people, and say that here is where the solution lies, here is where my strength comes from, and here is the only source of my salvation? Where are the Arab leaderships that will stop pleading for others from faraway lands to come and save them from the ire of their own people and the looming consequences of their own inaction? Where are those who would bury the ghosts of Ptolemy and Seleucus, rather than breathe life into them?



## The media in U.S. elections: Consequential but not all-powerful

AN INCREASING factor, noted by scholars, journalists and politicians, in American elections is the role and importance of the mass media. Political scientists more and more are focusing their attention and analyses on the mass media; virtually every major newspaper and television network has assigned a reporter in 1984 to cover the media covering the campaign; and virtually every candidate for a major national office has a paid, full-time news media consultant. All of these factors are recognising and obvious fact: Most Americans get their information about politics, politicians, and issues from the mass media; thus, how those politics, politicians, and issues are presented can have a profound impact on the nature of a campaign, the identity of the candidates, and the outcome.

Television is the dominant, but not the only, mass medium in American life. Surveys taken since 1963, when the three major television networks expanded their nightly news coverage to thirty minutes, have consistently shown that two-thirds of the American people get most of their news from television. Newspapers are a distant second, followed far behind by radio and magazines. There is little question, then, that in a presidential campaign, most Americans voters get their images of the candidates, their impressions of the major issue, and their information about the presidential contest from the television networks. However, it is important to realise that the relationship between mass media and voters is considerably more complex.

Television networks do not independently decide what is news and what to cover. Television gets its information and its agenda for coverage from the prestige print press — The Washington Post, The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, and the major news magazines (Time, Newsweek, U.S. News). Many major stories that have profoundly affected American politics, like Watergate, began in newspapers like The Washington Post. In the 1984 elections, while the first presidential debate on Oct. 7 raised many questions about President

Reagan's performance as America saw it on television, the "age issue" was not seriously raised until the Wall Street Journal took it up directly in a front page story the following day. After that, the television networks followed with their own stories. The prestige print press is important in other ways. For candidates starting out to run for president, it is important, if not necessary, to get attention in the New York Times and other news outlets that convey a form of national legitimacy on potential candidates.

There is also a significant role played in this process by local media — the television stations and newspapers that have circulation only in local or regional areas. Presidential candidates usually find that television networks and national newspapers take a much more critical viewpoint towards them when they cover the news: local television stations and newspapers tend to be more positive and uncritical. Presidential candidates and their media advisors, therefore, expend a great deal of energy getting stories on local media when their candidates visit states and cities, believing that that coverage greatly improves their own image.

Mass media coverage of elections goes in two directions: the "free" coverage given by news outlets to campaigns and candidates, and the "paid" coverage of the television and radio commercials supplied and paid for by the candidates. While presidential candidates try to manipulate and shape the coverage provided by the networks and newspapers (presidential candidates schedule major events timed so that the coverage can make the nightly newscasts on the networks, and stage them so that they look best on television cameras) the candidates also spend millions of dollars producing and airing television and radio commercials, ranging from thirty second spots to five minute and half hour programmes during prime time to get their messages across and to attack the credibility and positions of the opposing candidate. Candidates and their media specialists try to make sure that the message conveyed on the evening news is reinforced or punctuated by the

message conveyed in commercials.

#### The media and the general election campaign

The most significant media impact in 1984, as it was in 1980 and 1976, occurred in the television debates between the presidential candidates (and in 1984, the vice-presidential nominees). Between eighty and a hundred million Americans watched each of the three debates, two between the presidential contenders and one between the vice-presidential. As in both 1976 and 1980, the debates proved to be important, perhaps pivotal elements in the campaign. In the first debate of 1984, on Oct. 7, Walter Mondale, running very far behind in almost every opinion survey, revived his candidacy with a strong performance that belied for many his image and reputation as weak and unimpressive. Ronald Reagan, on the other hand, was not perceived as having given a strong performance.

Following this debate, the wide margin between the two candidates began to narrow. It was not just the debate itself, which was televised in prime time for 90 minutes by all three commercial networks and the Public Broadcasting System; the impact of the debate was reinforced by the analysis of who won and who lost that dominated television network news and newspaper coverage of the campaign for the entire following week. These debates, which are sponsored by the non-partisan and independent League of Women Voters, and covered by the television networks as news events, have become critical components of American election campaigns; their importance is great because the debates are televised and therefore reach the vast majority of American voters. And for voters, they become focal points that concentrate the usually intermittent attention paid to the campaigns by the public.

#### The media in perspective

It would be easy to conclude that American mass media are all-powerful and determine the outcomes of presidential elections. But his would be a vast overstatement. Most Americans do not change their minds based on what they see or hear in the mass media; sophisticated research has shown us that such long-term factors as partisan identification, age, sex, and social status are more important in determining vote choices than almost anything else, especially when combined with such factors as real economic conditions and America's status in the world. The mass media are influential, and their actions and inactions clearly have consequences, but they are not powerful enough to shape or alter the outcome of an election. Thus, for example, while media analysis suggested overwhelmingly that Walter Mondale won his first debate with Ronald Reagan, the overwhelming majority of voters did not change their minds about their vote choice between the two candidates.

Other observers have suggested that the media are not only powerful, they are politically liberal and enforce a liberal bias upon the public coverage of news. Most reporters and journalists in America tend to be liberal in their political orientations. But if they were powerful enough to impose their liberal beliefs through their media coverage, Ronald Reagan would never have been elected and would not be the front-runner through most of the 1984 reelection campaign. Content analysis of television coverage in 1980 and in 1984 shows that rather than having a liberal bias, the mass media are simply negative in tone, suspicious of the powerful and inclined to criticise front-runners. Mass media also give much more coverage to scandals of one sort or another (as we saw with the tremendous attention paid to Vice Presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro's finances); scandal coverage is in no way biased towards conservatives or Republicans.

In sum, the mass media in America play a very significant role in American presidential politics, but it is a role that is more consequential than powerful; it is a role that has an influence on candidates, issues, strategies, and agendas but does not shape or determine who wins and who loses — USA report.

## Papandreou keeps on pulling America's leg

By Michael Battye  
Renter

WASHINGTON — The United States is displaying growing irritation and frustration over anti-American comments from Greece's Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

State Department officials, who asked not to be identified, said Washington was concerned that its efforts to improve relations were not being reciprocated by Greece, an important U.S. ally on the southern flank of NATO.

"We want to have a good relationship and we are working to do that, but we can't do it all ourselves," one official told Reuters. "We need cooperation from the Greek government."

Said another: "A constructive and cordial relationship requires effort from both sides. The lack of progress is not for the lack of effort on our part."

The State Department on Thursday issued the latest in a series of statements blasting Mr. Papandreou, this time over his accusation that U.S. policy was to destabilise Eastern Europe.

Mr. Papandreou, on his return home from a visit to Poland, also described the banned free trade union Solidarity as negative and Communist Party leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who cracked down on it under martial law, as a patriot.

Prime Minister Papandreou's statement indicates a total misunderstanding of U.S. policy as well as current realities in Poland and Eastern Europe," the State Department said in an unusually strong criticism of an ally.

The U.S. officials told Reuters it was difficult to assess how much of

Mr. Papandreou's criticism of Washington was designed to bolster his position with his party's left-wing militants and therefore not taken too seriously.

"He hasn't done a lot of the things he said he would do like pulling out of NATO or dismantling U.S. bases (in Greece). So we have to wonder how much is for domestic consumption," one said.

But the officials said the increasing frequency of Mr. Papandreou's criticism of the U.S. recently was disturbing.

"Over time they have an impact and it becomes more and more difficult when he takes positions against those we and other allies think are important," one official said.

Last May, Mr. Papandreou caused consternation in Washington when he told his party congress the U.S. was "the metropolis of imperialism" while the Soviet Union was "the friend of democracy".

But the State Department only started rebutting his critical comments to the last month after Mr. Papandreou alleged it was "pretty well accepted" that a Soviet KGB civilian airliner shot down by the Soviet Union over the Sea of Japan last year, was on a spying mission for the Americans.

At the same time, the administration started showing irritation over lobbying by Greek-Americans to reduce military aid to Turkey, Greece's NATO neighbour and long-time rival.

Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle, in unusually unguarded language, accused Athens of being behind the lobby which was taking "a punitive and vindictive approach to congress" over the issue.

## Stalin's daughter back?

By Carol J. Williams  
Renter

MOSCOW — The return of Josef Stalin's daughter to the land her father ruled for almost three decades gives the Soviet Union a chance to boost its image and one less reason to stun Stalin's memory as the 40th anniversary of his World War II victory approaches.

Western diplomats in Moscow said they were surprised by the return of Stalin's daughter, 59-year-old Svetlana, to the country she renounced 17 years ago.

But they say her return meshes well with the Kremlin's efforts to discourage would-be defectors and present their country as a better home than the West.

Stalin's only living child is known in the Soviet Union by her mother's last name, Alliluyeva. In the West she used the last name Peters — the name of her former husband William Peters, an American who is the father of their 13-year-old daughter Olga.

Olga went with her to the Soviet Union and the Soviet News Agency TASS said Friday that both were granted citizenship.

Mrs. Peters' defection to the United States in 1967 was yet another black mark on the image of Stalin, supreme leader of the Soviet Union from 1924 until his death in 1953.

Stalin's name still surfaces in news stories and films about World War II. Diplomats say he

is likely to be mentioned more frequently next year when the Soviets celebrate the 40th anniversary of their World War II victory.

Mrs. Peters criticised the Soviet Union after her defection and vowed never to return. The publication of her memories in 1967 and the wide attention they drew in the West caused Soviet officials to denounce her.

"This is a big propaganda plus for the Soviets," a diplomat said. Mrs. Peters' return gives officials the opportunity to demonstrate to Soviet citizens that those who defect to the West eventually regret their decision, he said.

Her return and reinstatement of her Soviet citizenship was given only slight official attention Friday. TASS announced it in a one-paragraph statement without mentioning her relationship to Stalin or saying when she arrived in Moscow. The announcement was printed on the back page of the main evening newspaper Izvestia and read on the evening news.

Soviet officials said they had no further information, and Mrs. Peters could not be located immediately in Moscow. Her reasons for returning after 17 years in the West were likely a result of her often-stated desire to see the son and daughter she left behind and two grandchildren she had never seen, diplomats said.



## Engineer and computer create new language

By Elaine Ganley  
Associated Press

PARIS — "My ami caro Julio, i me basten de repondre a ta letra que i co-receive ce matinee dont i tener a te danken ...."

Thus begins a letter by Frenchman Antoine Piras to his imaginary friend Julio, a Spaniard. Some may think the letter is written in an imaginary language. Not so.

The letter is written in Adli. Mr. Piras, for the moment, is the only person in the world who speaks and writes it fluently. But he's hoping that some day diplomats will confer in Adli, scholarly papers will be written in Adli and tourists fluent in Adli will better appreciate other cultures.

"I'm lucky que tu to interest a cetle langue international," Mr. Piras tells Julio.

It hardly needs translation, and that, says Mr. Piras, is why Adli can succeed where Esperanto failed.

Adli — an acronym in Adli for "toward an international language" — is a potpourri of English, French, Spanish, German and Italian, all reduced by a computer to their simplest forms and held together by a simplistic grammar system: based on affixes and hyphens.

The lexicon is currently 25,000 words strong and expanding. Mr. Piras says that with his audio-visual method, Adli can be learned within a few weeks.

"The big advantage of Adli is that it is composed of words already spoken," he said in an interview. Close to 1 billion people, through their native languages, already know about a third of the vocabulary, he maintains.

Mr. Piras first recognised a need for a workable universal language 30 years ago during his travels in Indochina, Northern Europe and North Africa as an aeronautics technician with the French Air Force.

"I kept hoping that someone else would invent it," he said. "But no one did."

So two years ago, the bespectacled, 58-year old electrical engineer — who stresses he is not a linguist — took on four assistants and a computer and turned his off-

ice south of Paris, into a language laboratory.

Intent on devising a language that would be simple yet simple to learn and not made up off "artificial" words, like Esperanto, he began sorting through the Indo-European family of languages, the most extensively spoken language group. By feeding his computer demographic and economic data on various countries, he narrowed the field to five major tongues.

Adli is 42 per cent English, 22 per cent French, 16 per cent Spanish and 8-9 per cent each German and Italian. The choice of the language for each word in Adli is determined by computer, based on such factors as length of the word and shared characteristics in each of the five languages.

The English word "copy," for example, remains "copy" in Adli, because it is similar to but shorter than the French "copie" and the Spanish and Italian "copia." The computer eliminated out of hand the Spanish and Italian "copia."

The computer eliminated out of hand the German word "abschrift."

The grammar is elementary and, like Esperanto, uses a series of affixes. In verbs, the prefix "co" connotes the past tense, while the suffix "fu" connotes the future.

Infinitives are formed by preceeding the verb with a hyphen. Thus "to look," which retains the English, is "look," while "I looked" is "I co-look" and "I will look" becomes "I look-fu."

Adli already has gained some followers, most of them interested Europeans, linguists who have bought the audio-visual learning system, Mr. Piras says. Efforts to interest international organisations have yet to produce results, although an education official of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) told Mr. Piras that Adli "merits attention."

Since the 17th century there have been several hundred attempts to create a universal language. The best known, Esperanto, developed in 1887 by Dr. Ludwig L. Zamenhof of Poland, has been used at some international conferences but never gained general acceptance.

## Zogby optimistic over Arab-American political role

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Arab-American political involvement during the 1984 U.S. election year has increased considerably, maintains the co-founder of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Dr. James Zogby, who was here recently to discuss with Jordanian and Palestinian officials ways of increasing Arab influence in the U.S. in a way that can have an impact on U.S. foreign policy issues, mainly the Middle East problem.

Dr. Zogby believes that the majority of the American people support the rights of Palestinians, "but these people are not the ones who influence the U.S. policy. Policies in America are made by pressure groups."

Citing an example, Dr. Zogby said only five members in the U.S. Congress opposed financial aid to Israel although more than 50 per cent of the American people stood against it. "Unfortunately, these groups which are against Israel," he said.

"What we really need is an information centre to keep people well informed about the Palestinian question," Dr. Zogby

said. He added that he was on a tour in the region which also took him to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states for that purpose.

Dr. Zogby said that if U.S. President Ronald Reagan was re-elected there will be a new Middle East initiative. "But it does not necessarily mean it will be a good one."

According to Dr. Zogby, the most important thing that should be done — is to have a strong Arab voice when such an initiative is launched. "We have to make clear our stand to counter what (Israeli Prime Minister Shimon) Peres would say," he said.

For some time to come, the U.S. government — Democrat or Republican — "will not realise or recognise that the United States is in a crisis in the Middle East," Dr. Zogby said.

If President Reagan is re-elected, he will probably come out with an initiative very much similar to his 1982 peace plan, Dr. Zogby said. He described the 1982 plan as "short sighted."

Arab-American organisations are now preparing for action after the U.S. presidential elections. "The Israeli lobby has plans for next year and they are not hesitating to make them public. If we don't move fast, the Israeli rea-

ction towards any initiative will be stronger."

Dr. Zogby said next year Israeli politicians will renew their claim that Jordan is the Palestinian state — a claim created by Israeli ex-Defence Minister Ariel Sharon who is currently asserting his role in the Israeli government.

Meanwhile, Dr. Zogby said, the Reagan administration still thinks that everything has to fall between the East and West. They still insist on solving the issue of the occupied West Bank as a problem and not a question of Palestinian rights or self-determination.

In regard to the Israeli economy, Dr. Zogby said no matter how much aid Israel receives from the United States "it would not help. The problem of the Israeli economy is irresolvable," and the resistance movements against Israel in South Lebanon shows no sign of fading.

One of the most effective Arab reactions for U.S. policy in the Middle East were the decisions taken by Jordan and Kuwait to seek weapons from other countries than the U.S. The Saudi enforcement of the boycott against the U.S. also gave a signal to the U.S. government.

On the activities of Arab-

American organisations in the United States Dr. Zogby said that major gains were made in Arab-American grass roots political organising efforts and in establishing the prestige of national Arab-American organisations.

While Arab-American organisations cannot claim credit for the demise of congressional efforts to move the U.S. embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem, "it can be clearly demonstrated that, for the first time, Arab-American grass roots pressure brought about a change in the attitude of over two dozen members of Congress," Dr. Zogby said.

The noted Arab-American activist said that both the Reagan and Mondale campaigns have made major appointments of Arab-Americans in their organisations, this year.

President Reagan's campaign has officially appointed an "Arab-American" for Reagan-Bush committee. The committee brings dozens of prominent Arab-Americans into state and local leadership roles in the Republican Party. Dr. Zogby said the Reagan campaign hosted over 100 Arab-American leaders at a White House briefing session.

Dr. Zogby said that after initially

running afoul of Arab Americans by returning the checks of some Arab American contributors in Chicago, the Mondale campaign has sought to make amends by recently appointing three Arab-American elected officials as regional vice-chairs of the campaign.

The three are Congresswoman Mary Rose Oaker, Congressman Nick Rahall and Senator George Mitchell. It is worth noting that this apparent change in policy in the Mondale campaign came only after a rather significant Arab national protest effort. "The fact that the protest was national and successful is evidence of the new strength of the Arab-American community," Dr. Zogby said.

Dr. Zogby, who was national vice-chair of the Jesse Jackson for Presidential Committee, said the developments in the Reagan and Mondale campaigns are both in large part attributable to the successful and highly publicised Arab American involvement in the Jesse Jackson presidential campaign.

Dr. Zogby said that tens of thousands of Arab Americans across the U.S. participated in the Jackson effort. In five months, they raised over one-third of a million dollars for the campaign, registered thousands of new voters,

and elected a number of Arab American delegates to Democratic state and national conventions.

Recognising this new birth of Arab American political activity — both the Republican and Democratic parties have approached Arab Americans about forming permanent Arab-American committees within both parties — an important step to institutionalising the political gains Arab Americans have made so far, Dr. Zogby explained.

"Thus, whoever emerges as U.S. president on Nov. 6, 1984, Arab Americans will be the winners," Dr. Zogby said. "During the past year, we have become veterans of the electoral, political process; we have gained a position in the structures of both parties and have established our role — an organised political constituency."

This is, however, said Dr. Zogby, not the time for self-congratulations. "Major work remains to be done, not only to get into the parties but to change the parties and their policies on the Middle East."

Rather, therefore, than resting on laurels, Arab Americans need to build on new foundations and prepare for 1988.

## We can make our young people stay, return home

By The Reverend Musa Adeli

RECENTLY I have been thinking a great deal about emigration as it affects us here in Jordan. I am sure we are all aware that many of our people — especially young people — leave home to settle elsewhere, mainly in the U.S. During the summer I was talking with some of those people who were home here in Jordan for a holiday and some of the things they said were very interesting and enlightening. The following is a good example of the conversations one might have with them:

After the usual greetings I asked one of them:

— "Where have you come from now?"

— "From Yonkers in the U.S.," he replied.

— "Have you been there a long time?"

— "Yes, about 10 years," he said.

— "What kind of work do you have there?"

— "Well," he said, "I have two jobs. One is at a company and another is as a dishwasher at a restaurant. In fact I work about 14 hours a day."

— "How can you manage that?" I said, knowing that he has a wife and family; "do you have any time at all for your family or for relaxation?"

— "Well, it is a question of having to support my family and covering their many needs. All the children are at school, and in order to do what I think is right, I have to work for these long hours."

— "What," I asked, "is the work you do during the day before you go to your dishwashing job?"

— "It is at a big store," he said, "on the southern side of Chicago. There are many problems in that part of the city and, it makes my working conditions very dangerous at times. Racial problems run high as do drug problems, so there is a very unstable community in the area. Many times

over the past few years there have been hold-ups, in fact only recently three Jordanians were killed in just such an incident in the actual store where I work."

— "Why," I said, "don't you come back and live here in Jordan?"

— "Well," he said, "in spite of problems, I am happy in Yonkers. My wife has her friends and I have mine. The children are in a good school and doing well. So I think I will stay there, at least for the present."

Another Jordanian who came to see me had also been living in America. He, however, had decided for several reasons to return to Jordan for stay. When I asked him what

had affected his decision he said there were many reasons, but he found it very difficult now he was back in Jordan. The cost of living is very high, he has a problem finding a suitable house, and finding a suitable school for the children has been very difficult indeed, because of the language problem.

I spoke to another man who was visiting the company. All his children are university students in the U.S. This man loves the American way of life. When I asked him if his children would ever come back to live here he said he did not imagine that. They are well adapted to the life in America; they are getting good edu-

cation; they have so many facilities which are not available here. He mentioned, spacious playing grounds, clubs, places to ride bicycles, ice-skating, roller-skating, swimming pools, parks, football fields and many other things.

May we need to think of developing things for the young people. Maybe there are many things we could think of to make our way of life attractive to those families who wish to go abroad, something which will make them reconsider their decision. In Yonkers alone, there are 300 students from the Arab countries. Do we want that number to increase?

## Arab women train at U.S. workshop for management roles at home

By Norma S. Holmes

WASHINGTON — Arab women from ten Middle Eastern and North African countries will return home from the United States better prepared for their management responsibilities in the development of their region.

The 38 women, administrators or practitioners of health and family planning programmes comprise the first Arabic-speaking group to be trained by the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) in Washington in the management of family planning, health and development.

The October management workshop is the 14th such seminar the Centre has conducted since the non-profit organisation was incorporated in Washington in 1975. The women come from Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Graduation is a critical beginning for participants and their countries, for each woman has

developed a project she hopes to implement with the help of her government, community and CEDPA upon her return.

With the world population approaching five billion today, 34 countries, almost all in Africa, the Middle East, and Central America, have a combined population of 394 million people.

"Few national political leaders seem to understand what an annual population growth of three per cent, relatively innocuous in the near term, will lead to over a century," says Lester R. Brown, project director of Worldwatch Institute's "Report on a Sustainable Society".

"Political leaders and economic planners often think of a three per cent growth rate as simply three times as much as a one per cent rate. Although this is true for one year, it is not true over the longer term as rates compound. A population growing one per cent annually will not even triple in a century, but one growing three per cent annually will increase nineteen fold," Mr. Brown explains.

These Arab women will become a critical link in a network of

women confronting problems that may result from the projected geometric increase in population. They will be instrumental not only in translating information, but devising strategy, developing technology and creating financial leverage for stabilising population with projects, often nationwide in scope.

"I myself would like to receive the family planning training I am proposing for midwives in Yemen," says Zaharan Noman, one of six North Yemeni women attending the seminar. "My supervisor, a woman doctor in the Ministry of Health, will help me set up this project." At present, only physicians in North Yemen are trained in planning services. "Yemen is short of all types of medical staff so that doctors are asked to do things... paramedics could do," Noman explains.

Project proposals are not limited to family planning. Participants may develop projects in training, income generation or health as well.

Most participants are selected for CEDPA training because of their positions as administrators or practitioners of health and family planning programmes. They are funded into the seminars by both government and private sector international organisations including the Ford Foundation, World Health Organisation, Population Crisis Committee, Planned Parenthood, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

"We started family planning in Egypt more than 20 years ago," says Laila Boulos, director of Nursing at the El Monira Hospital in Cairo whose participation in the workshop was sponsored by USAID.

"The birth rate has decreased by about 0.7 — 0.9 per cent. We are not satisfied with this result yet," Ms. Boulos says. CEDPA training for her will translate into better evaluation of her ongoing project, expanded family planning at the hospital and added training for the nursing staff. Ms. Boulos is one of five participants from Egypt. She will observe administrative procedures this week at the University of Kansas Medical Centre in Kansas City, including the University's School of Nursing

and selected health projects, as a part of USAID training.

"CEDPA started this project because they felt that women managers in developing countries didn't have management skills to help them plan, to implement programmes that would serve women," says Dr. Magda Ghannma, Project Coordinator for the October Workshop. A citizen of Jordan, Dr. Ghannma has taught family planning, epidemiology and maternal and child health to nursing students at the University of Jordan's School of Medicine.

The group includes health and social services planners, many teachers and two civil engineers. Hessa Al Khaledi is a civil engineer in the Project Department of Emirates Industrial Bank in Abu Dhabi. She says that she will adapt the management training she has received to many of the women's projects in her country.

Exchanging information and "networking" are two of the benefits the women receive from the training. "It helps to know the experience of other Arab countries," says Adif El Sayed, a volunteer with the Women's

Committee of Lebanon Family Planning Association in Beirut.

"We have problems in common — not exactly the same. The one different in Lebanon — our particular problem — is the war. Women in Lebanon are affected most by the war. More and more women cannot work to feed their children. We did a study about widows of the war — in a small area because of the security situation, we could not move as freely as we would have liked. We found women who are not trained to do any work. Their men were killed in the shelling, and most of the time they have four, five or six children. We did a project to train these people to work. We asked them what they wanted to do. After training, we set up work projects, for example, in sewing uniforms for school children to make money. For people trained in food preparation, we did a kind of catering project."

Three of six Jordanian participants spoke of their projects in day care, nutrition, and child care for impoverished, often one-parent families. Inam Ahmad Darweesh, is the director of the

Soldiers' Families Welfare Society in Amman. Founded to care for the wives and children of soldiers who have died, the organisation's role has expanded. "In the beginning, we work only with soldiers' families... now we work with the community. It is a very big area, and a very poor area. Families are large, with 10, 12, 13 persons in a family. We give 105 families health education, job training, family management training, and two days a week, family planning services," Ms. Darweesh says.

The urgent need for family planning services was echoed by Lanya Obeidat, a school principal and teacher who is also a volunteer with the West Bank Jordan Family Planning Association in Hebron.

Ms. Obeidat has created a training project for Hebron kindergarten teachers, completed an income study analysis of every family in two nearby villages, and plans to bring simple machines to the area to improve the productivity and income of women workers. She says she is torn in three directions, "what I do, what I want to do, and what I should do — I am interested in so much."

Her overriding concern is for the future of West Bank children and for the quality of daycare.

"We want to serve children by training good teachers for kids under six years," Ms. Obeidat says.

"The children ... have nothing ... nothing to play with. They must have courtyards, sports clubs, safe places to play ... and they have none ... You must serve people from the infant on ... because the children are our future ... because they are losing everything."

She worries about their early exposure to violence. "From a psychological viewpoint, they must be helped to feel that they are satisfied. They must learn not to be aggressive," she says.

This week, Ms. Obeidat and her 37 colleagues are returning home, preparing to apply what they learned from the workshop and their exchange of ideas.

Next week, the Centre for Development and Population Activities begins planning another project: the second "Women in Management" workshop to be conducted in Arabic March 18-April 19, 1985 — USAID.

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## European Cup hopefuls face tough matches in 2nd round

LONDON (R) — European soccer's management elite woke Monday knowing they had only 48 hours before their most vital games of the season to solve problems thrown up by a string of lacklustre weekend results.

The continent's top clubs face tough return legs in the second round of the three major European competitions on Wednesday, and some managers realise major surgery rather than minor doctoring will be necessary to take them through.

Pal Csernai, manager of Portuguese champions Benfica, faces a familiar problem — how to stop English champions Liverpool steamrolling their way to their fifth European Cup.

Benfica, 3-1 down after the first leg at Anfield, showed few signs in a 3-2 league win over bottom-placed Academica that they will reverse last year's result, when the 'Red Devils' gained a 5-1 aggregate win in the European Cup quarter-final.

Defensive errors allowed both Academica's goals and Ian Rush, who notched a hat-trick in the first leg, will be looking forward to adding to a tally of eight goals in his last seven European ties.

Csernai will, however, be head-

tened both by Liverpool's poor league form so far this season, and particularly by their performance on Saturday against Stoke City.

Liverpool's 1-0 win convinced few, and one newspaper commentator said "it is difficult to remember Liverpool being made to look so crude" — and this by the bottom club in the first division.

Aime Jacquet, coach of French champions Bordeaux, must be concerned that his team, who purged to the top of the league after a devastating early season spell, seems to be spluttering in the face of a difficult second leg against Dinamo Bucharest.

Despite controlling most of the match Bordeaux could only manage a weekend 0-0 draw in Rouen, and the recent return of Jean Tigana to the midfield engine room with Alain Giresse has not resulted in the expected Rolls Royce team performance.

Jacquet said his players, who won the first leg 1-0, had their

minds on the game against the Romanians, as well they might. Dinamo Bucharest won 2-0 at the weekend and are second in the league on goal average.

Juventus, taking a 2-0 first leg lead to Grasshopper Zurich, have had the whole weekend to discuss team tactics as no league matches were played due to an international against Switzerland.

The 'Zebras' managed a 1-1 draw against Roma in their last outing with Michel Platini scoring. But striker Paolo Rossi will have to be in better form for his club side than he was in Saturday's friendly which Italy could only draw 1-1.

Sweden's European Cup contenders Gothenburg warmed up for the return leg against Belgian club Beveren by winning their third successive league title.

Beveren could only manage a 2-2 league draw against Seraing Sunday, while the match between Austria's two top sides, Austria Vienna and Rapid Vienna, ended in similar fashion.

Tiny Linfield of Northern Ireland, attempting to turn round a 2-1 defeat in the first leg against Panathinaikos, will be delighted by the weekend's events.

## Seoul Olympic organisers negotiate games timetable

SEOUL (R) — The organisers of the 1988 Seoul Olympics said Monday they were negotiating changes in the timetable for major games finals in an effort to obtain maximum revenue from the sale of U.S. television rights.

But they denied a report by Italian athletics sources last week that the ABC network had offered about \$750 million for the rights

provided the games schedule was adjusted to suit peak viewing times in the U.S.

"ABC has not so far suggested any price for the TV rights, though the network is pressing for alteration of timetables," Kwon Yong-Jung, spokesman for the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee (SLOOC), told Reuters.

Italian athletics sources said in Rome last week the U.S. network had also made an alternative offer of \$250 million if the events were run at their usual time.

Kwon said the organising committee had already received preliminary approval from the international swimming and gymnastics federations to hold major finals in the morning rather than the afternoon or evening.

Kwon said he was optimistic

that similar negotiations with the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) would be successful and that the sale of U.S. TV rights could bring in more than \$750 million.

The IAAF is reported to be split on whether to comply with Seoul's request that track and field finals be held in the morning. The issue is to be discussed at an IAAF meeting in Canberra on November 22.

"There is a strong indication that the IAAF will meet the Seoul request. The only issue is how many out of 42 track and field finals will be staged in the morning," Kwon said.

He added that the organising committee expected to sign a contract with one of three American networks, ABC, NBC or CBS, next January.

## Sports centre for handicapped to be built

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement for constructing a sports centre for the handicapped on a 1827 square metre plot of land at Al Hussein Youth City, allocated by the Ministry of Youth was signed here Monday.

The sports centre which includes an indoor multi-purpose hall, provided with all administrative and recreation facilities, will be financed through official and non-official contributions.

Signing the agreement on behalf of the Jordan Sports Federation for the Handicapped was Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the federation president.

## McEnroe faces suspension from Grand Prix tennis

STOCKHOLM (R) — John McEnroe has 10 days in which to appeal against his latest fine which would take him over the \$7,500 limit and result in automatic suspension from Grand Prix tennis.

In his Scandinavian Open semi-final match against Anders Jarryd of Sweden Sunday night McEnroe called the umpire a 'jerk' and scattered bottles and cups from a side-court table with his racket before winning 1-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Under the Grand Prix rules McEnroe can either accept a 21-day suspension from all tennis including exhibition matches or stay away from Grand Prix tournaments for 42 days.

Meanwhile Sweden's newspapers said Monday that McEnroe, who was fined \$2,100 for his outbursts, should be disqualified.

The Stockholm daily Dagens Nyheter said in a front page article that a fine was too mild for McEnroe, the U.S. Open and Wimbledon champion.

"Expel him and his likes instead. That will certainly hurt more than a fine," it said.

## Budd meets leading British athletics officials

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Zola Budd, the controversial South African runner, will meet a leading British athletics official Monday night before deciding whether to take part in a meeting at Stellenbosch on Saturday, a South African athletics official said Monday.

Jannie Momberg, Vice-President of the South African Amateur Athletics Union, told Reuters by phone from his Stellenbosch home Monday that Budd would announce her decision Tuesday.

If Budd takes part in the meeting, she could be barred from all future international events. South Africa is excluded from the International Amateur Athletic Association because of its racial separation policies.

Budd, 18, caused a storm of controversy when she was granted British citizenship only 10 days after arriving in England.

She represented Britain in the 3,000 metres at the Los Angeles Olympics but returned to her Bloemfontein home after the games and said she wanted to remain in South Africa.

The secretary of the British Amateur Athletics Board, Nigel Cooper, flew into South Africa Monday to spell out the consequences if Budd decided to run in a mile race on Saturday.

Momberg said Cooper would meet Budd Monday evening but no decision would be immediately announced.

"She will be at the meeting on Saturday — but whether as a runner or a spectator I don't know yet," Momberg said.

## Ecuador to confirm it can host Panamerican Games

MEXICO CITY (R) — The Pan-American Sports Organisation (PASO) Sunday gave Ecuador until Dec. 15 to confirm it can host the 1987 Panamerican Games, but voted Indianapolis as alternate host city over Havana.

PASO President Mario Vazquez Rana said after a seven-hour meeting of the body's executive committee that PASO received a telex from Ecuador's president last month turning down the staging of the 37-nation regional games.

President Leon Febres Cordero cited economic reasons for pulling out of hosting the games, Vazquez Rana said.

After the regional talks, the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) will this week debate measures against boycotts of future games — following this year's Soviet-led walk-out of the Los Angeles Olympics.

The Soviets are unhappy about Seoul hosting the 1988 Olympics, and may push for a relocation at the 158-nation meeting here, sports officials said.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), has said that the top Olympic body rules out a change of venue for 1988.

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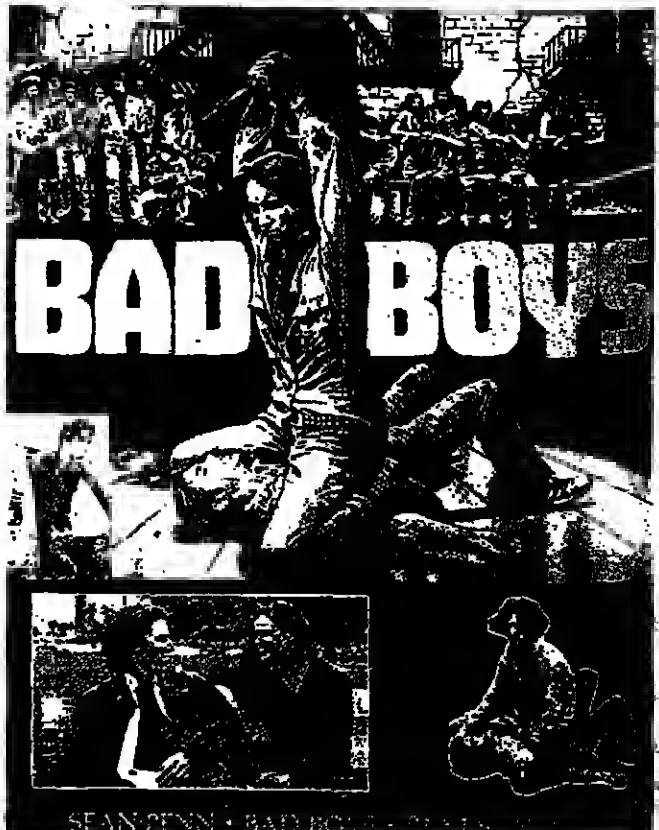
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(Colour)  
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(Colour)  
Performances: 12:3-5:30-8



# Manila secures IMF approval for \$10 billion rescue package

MANILA (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has approved a \$10 billion rescue package for the Philippines economy, central bank governor Mr. Jose Fernandez said Monday.

Mr. Fernandez told a news conference that he hoped the package, endorsed by IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere on Friday, would help turn around an economy battered by inflation, reduced imports and low morale in industry.

He said the package, prepared by an advisory committee representing the country's creditors, banks, included restructuring about \$5.75 billion in debts, \$925 million in new loans and trade financing totalling about \$3 billion.

Mr. De Larosiere's approval precedes a formal endorsement by the IMF executive board, which will come after most of the country's 483 creditor banks agree to put up at least 90 per cent of the \$925 million in new loans.

The Philippines, with foreign debts totalling \$25 billion, opened talks with the IMF in October last year after unrest sparked by the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino led to a loss of international confidence and flight of capital.

The package was concluded after protracted negotiations with the creditor banks and year-long talks with the IMF for a \$630 million standby credit, a facility crucial to winning an agreement from the banks.

The deal includes restructuring commercial debts which matured between Oct. 17 last year, when a moratorium was imposed on debt repayments, and the end of 1986.

Although the interest rates offered were better than those charged to Mexico, Brazil, Chile and others, the economic recovery programme that underpinned the agreement with the IMF was tough, Mr. Fernandez said.

But he said the economic recovery expected next year could start to attract foreign investment back to the Philippines, adding: "It is important for them (the business community) to regain willingness to invest."

The Philippines is heavily dependent on imports, but these were cut after commercial banks declined to extend credit.

At the same time, two devaluations of the peso over the past year sent prices of essential commodities soaring, although Mr. Fernandez said he expected inflation to retreat sharply next year from its current rate of 60 per cent.

# Israeli government split over price freeze

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel's government was split Monday over a decision to raise subsidies during a three-month wage and price freeze, with some ministers warning it could lead to economic disaster.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres overruled Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai and others at Sunday's cabinet meeting by accepting a trade union demand that prices of all goods and services be frozen, including those subsidised by the government.

"It will cost the government \$400 million", Science Minister Gideon Patt told Reuters. "They will have to print the money and the result will be an unprecedented inflationary explosion with prices jumping to the sky."

Prices have been frozen at last Friday's levels. In return, unions agreed to a one third reduction in the monthly wage increments that compensate them for inflation.

The government hopes to reduce inflation from the present 800 per cent a year to 200 per cent by the end of the three-month freeze.

Minister without portfolio Mr. Yigael Hurvitz, a former finance

minister, told Reuters Monday it was likely to set to well above 1,000 per cent if the government printed more money.

"The government conceded too much to the unions. I'm very sorry that this is the package they came up with," he said.

Mr. Patt said the agreement to freeze all prices meant heavy government support would soon be needed to hold down the prices of imported goods.

Israel pays for imports in dollars and the Israeli shekel is falling in value against the dollar.

"Fuel is not currently subsidised, but will be by 25 per cent by Nov. 15 and by 65 per cent by Jan. 15. The whole agreement is a big mess. It will make things much worse," he said.

Mr. Mordechai told a news conference Sunday he would try to back up the freeze by cutting the budget by \$1 billion to \$2 billion.

His first attempt to slash expenditure by \$1 billion, when the government took office in September, met with fierce ministerial opposition.

His colleagues whittled down the cut to about \$250 million. Most of the reduction was achieved by lowering the subsidies which are now to be increased.

Mr. Mordechai, interviewed on state television Sunday night, did not hide his displeasure at Mr. Peres' intervention but said he might seek to change the agreement later.

First effects of the agreement have already been felt. Industry ministry officials began swooping on stores to make sure the price freeze was observed.

State radio said spot checks revealed that about 85 per cent of shops had begun posting the prices of goods in shekels. Before Sunday, shops either listed prices in dollars or did not display them at all.

The industry ministry was working on a long list of prices of goods and services for consumer guidance which it said would be published Tuesday.

# E. Asian states said to enjoy sound growth, limited inflation

NEW YORK (R) — East Asian states are experiencing their best economic growth since the 1970s, with only the Philippines in deep recession, according to the latest issue of Time magazine released Sunday.

The magazine's Pacific board of economists reported that South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong were undergoing economic growth in the seven to nine per cent range.

Japan is cruising at a five to six per cent annual growth rate and China has reached a 9.5 per cent growth rate, Time said.

The magazine's economists attributed part of the expansion to rapidly growing sales to the United States.

Singapore's exports to the U.S. rose 51 per cent in the first eight months of 1984 and Japan's jumped 46 per cent.

Price slumps in raw exports have hurt less-developed states, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines, but all except the Philippines have maintained growth rates of four per cent, the economists said.

"The only serious trouble spot is the Philippines, which has plunged into a deep recession, caused in part by political unrest since the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino," Time said.

Its production is falling at a five per cent annual rate and inflation is 45 per cent.

President Ferdinand Marcos might have to dismantle sugar, grain and coconut monopolies to reach a one per cent growth rate, by the end of next year, Time said.

Japan enjoys enviable economic statistics, including a 5.3 per cent economic growth rate, 2.7 per cent unemployment and 2.6 per cent inflation.

China's sales of agricultural products had grown 53 per cent since 1978.

Its economic growth was expected to ease from 9.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent in 1985, Time said.

Taiwan, spurred by 18 per cent growth in exports this year, had an overall growth rate of about nine per cent in 1984, the magazine said.

Australia had bounced back from stagnation in 1982 and 1983 to a growth rate of 10 per cent in the year ending last June, Time said.

# Declining dollar may prompt cuts in European interest rates

LONDON (R) — First signs of cuts in European interest rates appeared Monday as the U.S. dollar lost further ground on international currency markets following last week's sharp declines.

The American currency, which lost nearly 13 pence against the West German mark last week, was firmer when European exchanges opened. But it then slid steadily to Friday's level of 2.9355 marks at the Frankfurt fix and lost a further penny as U.S. markets opened.

The Swiss and French francs and Britain's sterling rose to their best levels for two months. Dealers said the dollar's long-awaited decline reflected slower U.S. economic growth and a slight easing of the Federal Reserve's tough monetary policy.

"Acting on this, the three big Swiss banks cut a quarter per cent off their time deposit rates, partly reversing a jump in mid-September.

In London, a half-point cut in Bank of England dealing rates helped interbank period rates to ease, and one London merchant bank cut its base lending rate to 10 per cent from 10-1/2 per cent, hardening the general belief that the big commercial banks will shortly follow suit.

Sterling, which just over two weeks ago slumped to a low in London of \$1.1825, improved steadily to trade above \$1.2650, a figure last recorded on Sept. 14, and its climb was unaffected by the prospect of lower interest rates.

The dollar bought 2.46 Swiss francs in early European trading, but declined by early afternoon to around 2.41 francs. Against the French franc it lost more than 12 centimes, trading down to just below nine francs before steady.

Gold gained slightly in London, rising to \$343.75 per ounce from Friday's close of \$341.75. This put it \$10 up on its value last Thursday.

But dealers were unwilling to commit themselves heavily to gold or go short of dollars before Tuesday's presidential elections and a trickle of demand for the U.S. currency prevented a repetition of last Friday's hectic selling on foreign exchange markets.

The change of sentiment towards the dollar began after U.S. economic indicators last week showed a turn for the worse and money supply figures eased. This brought a decline in American short-term interest rates.

"This is the start of the big decline. We will not see the dollar at 3.15 marks again in the near future," said a senior dealer at Manufacturers Hanover in New York.

# New strike hits U.K.

LONDON (R) — A pay strike that could become a test of the British government's trade union legislation halted car production at state-owned Austin Rover Monday. An Austin Rover spokesman said the company was serving writs Monday on all nine trade unions involved in the dispute. He said the high court was expected to hear Tuesday the company's application for an injunction suspending the strike until a secret ballot was held. The decision to strike was taken in the traditional manner, by a show of hands during mass meetings at the company's 14 plants. Monday, most of the company's 28,000 work force stayed out to press a 20 per cent pay claim. The management has offered 10 per cent over two years. Austin Rover said all production had stopped at the big plants at Longbridge, Birmingham and Cowley, Oxford.

# Damascus announces new rate for pound

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria Monday reduced one of the three government-set rates of exchange for the Syrian pound in the first shift in any official exchange rate for more than a year.

The director-general of the official Syrian Trade Bank, Mr. Maen Raslan, told Reuters the tourist rate for the pound had been cut to eight to the dollar from seven.

The two other rates set for the pound had not been changed.

The tourist rate is for foreigners exchanging money in Syria, where visitors must change \$100 on entry.

An official rate of 3.95 to the dollar is given to Syrians travelling abroad and a so-called parallel rate of 5.40 to the dollar is given for import and export trade with Syria.

The Syrian currency is officially closed to international trading and all banks in Syria are owned by the government.

# Government directive prevents sharp falls on Indian financial markets

NEW DELHI (R) — A government directive to public financial institutions to purchase shares helped to prevent sharp falls when India's stock exchanges reopened Monday.

The markets had closed shortly after news of Gandhi's shooting last Wednesday. They reopened as life in India began to return to normal after a wave of violence triggered by the murder.

A special government package included the directive to public financial institutions, and they began buying late Monday in Bombay after large-scale selling by investors, brokers said.

In Delhi, prices dropped around five per cent compared with Wednesday but later stabilised at that level.

The governing body of the Bombay exchange, the country's largest, had planned not to resume normal business until Wednesday. This was changed to Monday after a government request, the Press

Trust of India (PTI) news agency said.

Bombay officials fixed minimum prices below which shares could not be traded while their counterparts in Delhi said they would stop trading or take other measures rather than allow prices to fall too fast.

Most major Bombay shares fell, but to nowhere near minimum prices.

"The market is certainly not going to go up," C.P. Singh, a broker, said. "I think most investors will take a wait-and-see attitude."

Mr. R.K. Pandey, executive director of the Delhi stock exchange, told Reuters the rescue package and the smooth succession of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi as prime minister had helped to stabilise the market.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed mixed after a quiet session. Government bonds were active and firm following the half point cut in money dealing rates by the Bank of England, dealers said.

Gains among long dated bonds ranged to almost one point at the outset but have since pared the advance to about half a point partly reflecting slight disappointment with the U.K. October wholesale price index details.

Equities were easier on balance due to light profit-taking and at 1530 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 5.7 at 1162.9.

Gold was firm and American shares mixed.

Among the leaders ICI was down 2p at 684; Thora EMI was 10p lower at 469 and Hawker Siddeley 2p lower at 409.

Banks showed losses ranging to 8p and insurances were generally lower. Oils were dull with Shell down 8p at 653. Associated British Foods were down 8p at 174 after lower than expected results.

House of Fraser continued its upward trend, adding 12p to 296 with Lomho having sold its 29.99 per cent stake in the company to Egypt's Ay-Fayed family on Friday.

## LONDON-EXCHANGE-RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2605/15	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3097/100	Canadian dollars
	2.9360/65	West German marks
	3.3100/200	Dutch guilders
	2.4160/90	Swiss francs
	59.36/41	Belgian francs
	9.0075/175	French francs
	1832.50/1833.50	Italian lire
	241.97/242.07	Japanese yen
	8.4515/615	Swedish crowns
	8.5825/925	Norwegian crowns
	10.6300/400	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	342.75/343.25	U.S. dollars

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1984.

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A tendency to be too argumentative and forceful today could result in some unfortunate confrontations that could stir conditions up and keep you from accomplishments.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't have that quarrel with a person in business or there could be big trouble. Listen to advice of a good acquaintance.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Finish that plan for getting ahead in the future and do not try to gain advanced data as yet. Listen to the ideas of a clever advisor.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't argue with associates over some account, but show how much you appreciate being allied with them.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) It is best not to argue with a partner over some small issue in a contract, then gain the assistance of good friends.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Do nothing that can annoy a co-worker otherwise there can be trouble, and listen to advice of a stranger.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't get into that recreation that you cannot afford. Listen to the advice of one who has a practical mind.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) If you discuss financial affairs with partners, you can recoup some monetary losses. Take little trips to visit friends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan how to make your property more charming and valuable. Don't confide any intimate matters to others.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't permit a private worry to keep you from going after your ambitions. Attend social affairs tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Avoid a demanding pal who could spoil your plans today. Get at all those private tasks that await you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Avoid civic or other public matters that could bring you trouble. Employ a new plan to get it working with enthusiasm.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Avoid a new outlet that could lead you into trouble. See an advisor who has fine ideas where money matters are concerned.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to act in both an impulsive and demanding manner. Teach early to think before speaking. The fields of medicine, law, psychiatry etc. are all fine here. Early religious training is very important here. Allow to participate in sports.

## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"Susie Spino is getting a new doddie and I'm still stuck with an old 1979 model!"

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RORYS  
HERBT  
SULTYS  
RUGBBY

WHAT THE MAN WHO WAS RUNNING IN SHORT BURSTS ENDED UP WITH.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RUSTY EJECT MAINLY OPPOSE  
Answer: Where you might find the schoolmaster — IN "THE CLASSROOM"

## THE Daily Crossword

by June J. Bort

ACROSS

1. Tread
5. Famous violin
10. Movie dog
14. Central
15. Health
16. Singer Ylvis
17. Amples
18. Purple flower
20. Snigger's catch
21. Walk in water
22. Spelling book
23. Restaurant
26. Reduced
27. Slim
29. Meter man?
31. Pine Tree State
32. Lapel flower
36. Printer's measures
37. Sour
39. Commercial
40. Like some fabrics
43. Single
45. Single time
46. Cure-all
48. Slouse
51. Cocktail
53. Decorated in a way
55. Season
56. Utter
59. Christmas flower
61. Mirror
62. Yerve
63. Loamy deposit
64. Dupe
65. Text pref.
66. Fr. decree
67. Being: Lat.

DOWN

1. Sandal or clog
2. Use a stop-watch
3. Alpine flower
4. Porter's place
5. Legless
6. Merchant
7. Star part
8. Perform
9. Sinner
10. Put into motion
11. Eva Marie —
12. Amnesia
13. Ready for war
19. In judge's attire
21. Extending over a large area
24. Landers or
25. Box with caution
27. Merganser
28. Ms. Turner
30. Sphere
32. Command to a horse
33. Spring flower
34. Fox
35. Cruising
37. Alphabet start
38. Shelton's keycard
41. Word of praise
42. To God
43. Those opposed
46. Chameleon
50. Of a bone
52. Fall flower
44. Criticize
45. Lead
47. Finally
48. Dried dishes
49. School
53. Ivy League
54. Oscar — fronts
57. Is under the weather
58. High hill
61. Ripen

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN: 1. SANDAL, 2. STOPWATCH, 3. ALPINE, 4. PORTER, 5. LEGLESS, 6. MERCHANT, 7. STAR, 8. PERFORM, 9. SINNER, 10. MOTION, 11. MARIE, 12. AMNESIA, 13. WAR, 19. ATTIRE, 21. AREA, 24. LANDERS, 25. CAUTION, 27. MERGANSER, 28. TURNER, 30. SPHERE, 32. COMMAND, 33. SPRING, 34. FOX, 35. CRUISING, 37. ALPHABET, 38. SHELTON, 41. PRAISE, 42. GOD, 43. OPPOSED, 46. CHAMELEON, 50. BONE, 52. FALL, 44. CRITICIZE, 45. LEAD, 47. FINALLY, 48. DISHES, 49. SCHOOL, 53. IVY, 54. OSCAR, 57. WEATHER, 58. HILL, 61. RIPEN.



## Reagan landslide expected in today's U.S. elections

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Most public opinion polls say President Reagan is heading for a landslide re-election Tuesday but one shows a last-minute surge for Democratic challenger Walter Mondale.

With both candidates for the United States presidency making their final appeals for votes Monday, most of the polls continue to show Mr. Reagan leading by 16 to 25 percentage points.

A Washington Post-ABC news poll released Sunday showed Mr. Reagan ahead by 18 points, 57-39, potentially winning at least 45 of the 50 states and pulling in more Republicans in the House of Representatives though fewer in the Senate.

A new survey by leading U.S. pollster Louis Harris showed a last-minute surge for Mr. Mondale had cut Mr. Reagan's lead to 12 per cent from 16 per cent last week.

The poll, conducted for National Public Radio and released Sunday night, said most of the new Mondale support came from women and blacks.

Mr. Mondale and his vice presidential running mate, Geraldine Ferraro, have said opinion polls were not measuring the blacks' and women's voices that would

give them victory.

Other respected polls almost unanimously showed a landslide victory for Mr. Reagan, detecting no surge for Mr. Mondale.

A new CBS-New York Times poll released Sunday night gave Mr. Reagan a 21 percentage point lead, 58-37. One in Monday's editions of the USA Today newspaper showed Mr. Reagan ahead by 25 percentage points, 60-35.

Mr. Mondale concentrated on the black vote Sunday, accusing Mr. Reagan from a black church pulpit in Memphis of vicious and cruel cuts in social programmes.

He charged that Mr. Reagan had ignored the unemployed and homeless, and eliminated half a million disabled people from needed social programmes.

"They ... just turned them out on the street," Mr. Mondale said. "Some of them died, some of them committed suicide and all of them are in desperate shape."

Mr. Reagan, who aides say is seeking an unprecedented 50-state re-election sweep, made an

unscheduled stop in Mr. Mondale's home state of Minnesota Sunday.

He repeated that he had no intention of sending U.S. troops to Central America but said he would seek new U.S. aid for rebels fighting Nicaragua's government.

Congress has voted not to renew aid to the Nicaraguan rebels until the spring at the earliest. Mr. Reagan said he would seek it because Nicaragua continues to support guerrillas fighting the government in El Salvador.

Mr. Reagan also admitted he was wrong in joking during a radio microphone test that he would bomb the Soviet Union. But he said the news media committed as great a sin by "broadcasting it worldwide in such a way as to create an incident."

Mr. Reagan returned to California to end his 1984 re-election campaign with an election-eve tour of his home state, described by a spokesman as "a nostalgic trip — a good luck charm."

The first event of Mr. Reagan's final day of campaigning was a rally with singer Frank Sinatra on the steps of the California capitol at the same spot where Mr. Reagan took the oath of office as governor of California 18 years ago, his first elected public office.



Rubble and remains of burned vehicles litter a street in the suburbs of New Delhi Monday where mobs went on rampage after the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Wednesday (AP wirephoto).

## Belgrade begins trial of 6 dissidents

BELGRADE (R) — Six dissidents went on trial in Belgrade Monday charged with conspiring to overthrow Communist rule in Yugoslavia.

Court sources said technical submissions by defence counsel, including a plea for a bigger court room, seemed likely to delay hearing of the prosecution's case Monday.

Part of a crowd of about 200 intellectuals who thronged the door of Belgrade district court room called for a bigger room to be set aside for the trial.

Members of the public allowed into hearing included veteran dis-

sident Milovan Djilas, 73, who appealed in a statement Sunday for common-sense and tolerance by the authorities.

Observers included a party from the human rights group Amnesty International and diplomats from at least one Western embassy.

The trial is regarded by Western diplomats and intellectuals as potentially the most significant prosecution of internal critics in the post-Tito era, which has been marked otherwise by a growth in social freedoms.

The six on trial are sociologists Vladimir Mijanovic, 38, and

Milan Nikolic, 37, freelance translator Pavluska Imsirovic, 36, film scriptwriter Miodrag Milic, 55, radio technician Dragomir Olujic, 35, and philosophy student Gordian Jovanovic, 23.

They are charged with associating since 1977 in a group aiming to overthrow Yugoslavia's political and social system. The charge carries a minimum of five years imprisonment.

The six were charged after a police raid on Belgrade apartment on April 20 in which 28 dissident intellectuals, including Djilas, were briefly detained.

## Life back to normal in India

NEW DELHI (R) — Indians flocked back to work and crowded into food shops Monday as curfew was relaxed in many parts of the country after the wave of anti-Sikh violence unleashed by the murder of Indira Gandhi.

Buses and taxis returned to the roads and the stock exchange and banks reopened.

But troops and police were still on patrol, especially in the outlying areas of the capital worst-hit by looting, shooting and burning. The official death toll in Delhi stood at more than 450 and the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said more than 900 had been killed across the country.

Sikhs, who stayed off the streets after the violence erupted following Mrs. Gandhi's assassination by two Sikh bodyguards on Wednesday, were driving and walking around New Delhi again.

City authorities said they were providing food to 20,000 Sikhs who sought shelter in camps set up in the capital.

At New Delhi Railway Station, where 1,000 Sikhs took refuge, about 50 were still waiting for trains to Punjab state, where most of the country's 1.2 million Sikhs live. Station Superintendent Chandra Prakash told Reuters trains were leaving only when paramilitary police were available to guard them.

"As soon as I get enough police, I send the trains out," he said. "No train is leaving without armed escort."

The Sikhs, under paramilitary police protection in an upper floor of the station, looked on as the first of three special trains pulled out to take the ashes of Indira Gandhi to different parts of India to allow millions of people to pay their last respects.

The ashes were brought in brass urns surrounded by flowers. The special carriage carrying them was decorated with roses and pictures of the prime minister shot by two Sikh bodyguards last Wednesday.

The front of the locomotive was adorned with strings of pink and white roses and pink tulips. The ashes will be returned to New Delhi on Nov. 10 before being scattered the following day over the snow-clad Himalayas in India Gandhi loved.

Her son and successor as prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, held a meeting of his own cabinet Sunday night and ordered a commission to be set up to investigate the assassination.

Only isolated incidents were reported by officials Sunday, with one person wounded in a knife attack in the Indian capital and fresh arson attacks at a steel town in eastern Orissa state.

A curfew clamped on New Delhi was relaxed early Monday, but security forces remained on alert with armoured fighting vehicles positioned at key intersections in city streets.

## COLUMN

### U.K. army rations win gourmet medal

LONDON (R) — Britain's armed forces won medals Monday for setting the highest standards on a vital battlefield — the digestive tract. Egon Ronay, the country's most feared gourmet critic, issued the results of a survey of the ordinary soldier's rations Monday and his surprising verdict is a five-star rating all round. "The level of catering in the armed forces is very much superior to what we experience in civilian mass catering. The food is infinitely better, the choice and variety are greater and the management is generally far more conscientious," he said. The conclusions, published as a preface to Ronay's latest guide to British and Irish hotels and restaurants, are in stark contrast to his previous forays into mass catering.

### 'Napalm girl' to star in movie

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Dano Kim Phuc, Vietnam's "napalm girl," has returned to Vietnam after treatment in West Germany and will have a principal role in a film, the Vietnam News Agency said Monday. Kim Phuc, 21, was the subject of a haunting photograph from the Vietnam War showing the then 9-year-old girl fleeing naked down a highway after a misdirected napalm bomb attack destroyed her house and seared the length of her body. The 1972 photograph won a Pulitzer Prize for Associated Press photographer Huynh Cong "Nick" and remains one of the classic images of the war. The agency said Kim Phuc recently returned to Vietnam after receiving treatment for intense pain from the burns she received 12 years ago. The agency said Kim Phuc was grateful to the West German doctor and others in Europe who had helped her. Kim Phuc had been asked to play a major part in a Vietnamese film called "A song for you" and was currently in Hanoi receiving treatment for an allergy stemming from the napalm burns, the agency said.

### King cleared of 500-year-old murder

LONDON (R) — Richard III, England's most reviled monarch, has been cleared of murder in a television trial of a case that has divided historians for 500 years. Richard, king from 1483 until his death in battle in 1485, had been blamed for the murder of the princes in the Tower of London, two young nephews who stood between him and the throne. On Sunday night on the national Fourth Channel, after almost four hours of evidence and cross-examination overseen by a retired senior judge, a jury of 12 people unanimously cleared the king. It was a triumph for a group of monarchists dedicated to rehabilitating a figure depicted by William Shakespeare as a hunchbacked, club-footed multiple murderer. London barrister Richard Duncan grilled a succession of expert witnesses. Documents, chronicles, medieval laws and even portraits were produced as evidence.

### U.S. meets hunger striker's demands

WASHINGTON (AP) — A community activist who abandoned a business career to become an unpaid crusader for the destitute ended a 51-day fast Sunday after the U.S. administration agreed to renovate a private shelter for the homeless. Mitch Snyder, 41, was admitted to the intensive care unit of Howard University Hospital, shortly after President Ronald Reagan acceded to the demand and four hours before millions of American television viewers were to see Snyder on the influential CBS news magazine show "60 Minutes." For Snyder, who left his management consultant job, his wife and two children 15 years ago to help the poor, it was the latest in a series of victories won by dramatic flair. His group, the Community for Creative Non-Violence (CCNV), has staged many demonstrations to protest administration policies. On one occasion, they unleashed 100 cockroaches in the White House dining room to symbolize how the insects would be the sole survivors of nuclear war. Before quitting his fast, during which he consumed only water and reportedly lost 28 of his 82 kilograms Snyder said he was prepared to die to convince the government to refurbish the shelter, designed for up to 1,000 "street people."

## Botha, Genscher to discuss Namibia

BONN (R) — The South African and West German foreign ministers will meet on Saturday for talks expected to centre on the latest developments concerning Namibia (South West Africa), it was announced Monday.

The West German Foreign Minister could not say where the meeting would take place, but a South African embassy spokesman said it would probably be in either Frankfurt or Munich.

South Africa's Pik Botha, now in Israel, is expected to arrive in West Germany later this week on a private visit.

He is scheduled to address a

meeting in Munich of members of the right-wing Christian Social Union, which is in the centre-right government coalition.

The spokesman said Mr. Botha and Bonn's Hans-Dietrich Genscher would probably discuss the state of negotiations on the stalled question of independence for Namibia. Pretoria rules the territory in defiance of most world opinion.

West Germany is a member of the contact group of five Western nations which have been involved in seeking a solution to the Namibian question.

## South African policeman dies in fresh protests

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A black policeman has been killed in South Africa, fresh violence has broken out in a township near Johannesburg and eyewitnesses reported several fires were burning fiercely Monday.

The man who died was the first police victim in nine months of unrest in which at least 135 people have been killed.

Police said he died of head injuries Sunday night after he and a colleague were pelted with stones by a crowd of about 150 when they were guarding a beer hall at Duduza, east of Johannesburg.

Eyewitnesses said tear gas was being used at Monday nearby Tembisa and several buildings were burning. Police had sealed off all entrances to the township but the eyewitnesses said they heard shots being fired.

There was no immediate confirmation from the police.

Many black people did not report for work Monday in South Africa's main business centre, Transvaal province, after the Tra-

nsvaal Regional Stayaway Committee, backed by the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front (UDF), called a two-day work stoppage there over grievances including policing of the protests.

The UDF, which claims two million affiliated members opposed to South Africa's racial segregation policies, wants police removed from troubled townships, the unconditional release of detainees and political prisoners, educational reforms, and rent cuts.

In the country's biggest black township of Soweto, near Johannesburg, buses were carrying less than half the normal number of passengers this morning, officials said.

In Pretoria about 40 per cent of blacks were reported to have stayed away from work. Residents said that in the township of Anteridgeville youths were erecting barricades to stop people going to work.

## 58 killed in Filipino guerrilla attack

CAGAYAN DE ORO, Philippines (R) — At least 58 people were killed and 20 injured when Communist guerrillas attacked a military camp in the southern Philippines two days ago, military headquarters said Monday.

A spokesman said 32 rebels, 15 soldiers and 11 civilians, including women and children, died in one hour of fighting after the Communist New People's Army hit the camp at Langa in Surigao Del Sur province on Saturday.

He said about 200 rebels used grenade launchers and machineguns in the attack.

They burned barracks, killing the soldiers' families, but failed to overrun the camp, the spokesman said.

## Polish priest reportedly beaten, tied before killing

WARSAW (R) — A murdered Polish priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, was beaten, gagged and tied up before his body was dumped in a reservoir, sources who attended his autopsy said.

Authorities have charged three security policemen with kidnapping Fr. Popieluszko, 37, in northern Poland last month and an Interior Ministry spokesman has said they are expected to be formally accused soon of killing him.

Details of the autopsy have not been officially released, and a priest at the residence of Poland's primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, said it was possible full results of the post mortem would not be publicly issued.

The sources, who attended the autopsy in the north eastern town of Bialystok on Oct. 30, said Sunday evidence showed Fr. Popieluszko had been tied up with a rope, apparently from neck to feet so he would strangle himself if he tried to struggle.

The autopsy also showed he had been gagged at the mouth, the sources said. They said his body bore bruises but added they could not confirm reports quoting members of the slain priest's family as saying he had suffered injuries to his jaw and skull.

Authorities have said frogmen found Fr. Popieluszko's corpse in a reservoir at Wloclawek, 130 kilometres north west of Warsaw, on Oct. 30, 12 days after he was abducted.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said the priest had probably been alive but unconscious when he was thrown into the reservoir. Some water was found in his lungs, they said.

Some 250,000 people flocked to Fr. Popieluszko's Warsaw church, St. Stanislaw's, on Saturday for his burial at a requiem mass led by Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp and attended by Lech Walesa and other leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union.

If tried and convicted of his murder, the three policemen — Capt. Grzegorz Piotrowski, 33, and Lt. Waldemar Chielowski, 29, and Leszek Pekala, 32 — could be hanged.

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — The space shuttle Discovery is due to blast off Wednesday on an unprecedented eight-day mission to deploy two communications satellites and retrieve two more that went astray after being launched by the shuttle Challenger.

The attempt by the crew of four men and one woman to rescue the Palapa and Westar satellites is the highlight of the 14th flight in the shuttle programme, now on an ambitious mission-a-month schedule after a problem-plagued start.

The operation is the brainchild of Stephen Merrett, an underwriter at Lloyd's of London. The insurance firm had to pay \$180 million when Westar, owned by the Western Union, and the Indonesian government's Palapa satellite went into uselessly low orbits in February apparently due to hooster rocket malfunctions.

## Pravda: Gandhi murder was 'imperialist plot'

MOSCOW (R) — Pravda Monday renewed suggestions of U.S. backing for the murder of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, saying she had been the victim of a conspiracy by imperialist forces.

In a report from New Delhi, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper said it was now beyond doubt that Mrs. Gandhi's assassination was the result of a "plot by the internal and external enemies of a united and democratic India."

It then cited left-wing Indian politician Aruna Asaf Ali as saying the prime minister had "fallen victim to a conspiracy by imperial reaction and imperialist forces."

In Soviet terminology "imperialist forces" almost invariably refers to the United States.

The U.S. has already formally protested to Moscow over implications in Soviet reports that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) masterminded Mrs. Gandhi's death.

President Reagan accused the Soviet Union at the weekend of trying to make political capital from a human tragedy.

## Sandinistas assured of victory in polls

MANAGUA (R) — Authorities reported a turnout of 80 per cent in Nicaragua's first election since the 1979 revolution which toppled the right-wing dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza.

Mariano Fiallos, president of the Supreme Electoral Council, told a press conference Sunday night that 1,551,597 Nicaraguans had registered to vote in 3,892 polling stations. Of the total, 20 per cent or fewer had failed to take part.

The main opposition parties boycotted the poll, and victory for the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) was a foregone conclusion.

No major violence was reported. Nicaragua is fighting a U.S.-backed insurgent army now estimated at 15,000 but the biggest of the rebel groups, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), declared a unilateral ceasefire on election day.

Fiallos said a policeman was killed when insurgents ambushed a

vehicle carrying members of the electoral police near the hamlet of La Tronca.

Two polling stations in the provinces of Matagalpa and Jinotega had been closed because of the threat of attack and nine others in an area bordering on Honduras were never opened because of insurgent activity, Mr. Fiallos said.

Saying the ceasefire applied only for election day, FDN Commander-in-Chief Adolfo Calero vowed that his forces would step up their war against the Sandinistas after the poll.

"We will begin a total war to oust the Sandinistas," Calero told Reuters in a telephone interview from his home in Miami. He said his forces had observed a unilateral truce because they wanted to avoid comparisons with left-wing guerrillas who disrupted elections in El Salvador earlier this year.

Calero dismissed the elections

## U.S. shuttle prepares for satellite rescue mission

Merrett hopes to sell the satellites and recoup some of the losses. "We are intending to sell them to the highest bidder," Mr. Merrett said. He hopes Indonesia will pay \$30 to 40 million to repurchase Palapa but he does not expect quite as much for Westar, which needs repairing.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) agreed to the venture — at a price. It demanded \$10.5 million to recover and relaunch the two satellites, a sum that Mr. Merrett's group must add to its losses if the operation fails.

Part of the cost has gone towards designing equipment to clamp on to the slowly revolving satellites, which were never intended to be retrieved.

NASA scientists have developed the "Apogee Kick motor capture device" — a spring-loaded gadget resembling and upside down umbrella frame that is

inserted into the rear of the satellite and snapped open. It provides a rigid grip for the astronaut to use his jet backpack to stop the satellite rotating.

The antenna will then be removed so the satellite can be gripped by the shuttle's robot arm and stored in the bay for the return to earth.

Joseph Allen, a 47-year-old civilian physicist making his second shuttle trip, will try to recover the Palapa on the fifth day in space. Dale Gardner, 35, a U.S. Navy commander who flew in the eighth mission, will try to retrieve the Westar two days later.

Anna Fisher, a 35-year-old doctor who will be the fourth American woman to fly in space, will manoeuvre the robot arm both times.

David Walker, a 40-year-old U.S. Navy commander, will be piloting the shuttle on his first space flight. The mission commander is naval Captain Rick

Hauck, 43, who was at the helm of the seventh shuttle and carried out the first satellite deployment and retrieval.

The rest of the schedule is more routine, the crew deploying communications satellites on the second and third days.

First is the Anik D2, owned by Telesat Canada, the sixth satellite in a network providing telecommunications across Canada.

The second is Lesat 1, the second of four satellites leased by Hughes Communications Services to the Defence Department to replace the old Fleetcom system in providing communications between ships, aircraft and ground stations.

The main experiment during the Discovery mission is an attempt by the 3M company to grow organic crystals in low gravity. The company hopes to use the technique in commercial areas, including electronics and health care.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### PASS THE SCISSORS

Both vulnerable. East deals.  
NORTH  
♦ A 76  
♦ J  
♦ A J53  
♦ J10954

WEST EAST  
♦ 94 ♦ KQJ1083  
♦ K932 ♦ Void  
♦ Q76 ♦ 10982  
♦ AK62 ♦ 873

SOUTH  
♦ 52  
♦ A Q1087654  
♦ K4  
♦ Q

The bidding:  
East South West North  
2 ♦ 4 ♦ Dblc Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

Quite often, there is a simple way to prevent the defenders from scoring a ruff against your suit contract. Simply don't let the danger hand gain the lead. This is hand is from the Vanderbilt Team Championship at the recent Spring North American Championships held in San Antonio, Texas.

The auction at both tables started with a weak two-bid in spades by East, over which South opted for four hearts. At one table West passed; at

the other he doubled.

Both Wests caught a high club and then shifted to a spade, and both declarers won the ace. At one table declarer ran the jack of hearts. West won the king and led his remaining spade. East won and led a third round of the suit, and whether declarer ruffed high or low, West had a second trump trick for down one.

At the other table Ron Smith of Chattanooga, Tenn., was sitting South. He saw the danger of a trump promotion, and found a simple, yet effective, way of countering it. After winning the ace of spades at trick two, he led the jack of clubs from dummy and sluffed his spade loser on it.

West won his remaining club honor for the second defensive trick, but now he had no way to reach his partner for the trump promotion. Declarer ruffed the spade return, crossed to the ace of diamonds and ran the jack of hearts. He was able to win any return, draw the outstanding trumps and claim the rest of the tricks for a large gain.